

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/Sokal
COMMITTEE

FILE NO. 100-10711

VOLUME NO. 24

SERIALS 1217

THRU

1281

NOTICE

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No: 100-707111

Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

Date: 1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
217	9/1/53	Third party let to HQ	1	1		1
218	9/9/53	HQ LET TO THIRD PARTY	1	1		PART OF PAGE IS TORN AND MISSING
219	9/9/53	LA RADIOGRAM TO HQ	1	0		
220	9/10/53	SA LET TO SAC, NY	1	1		
221	9/11/53	PH AIRTEL TO HQ	1	1		
222	9/11/53	LA RADIOGRAM TO HQ	1	0		
223	9/11/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	5	5		
224	9/11/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		
225	9/11/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		
226	9/14/53	AC NEW HAVEN LET TO NY	3	1		
227	9/14/53	SAC, PG Let to SAC, NY	1	1		
227	9/14/53	COPY OF ABOVE PG. LET TO NY	1	1		

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

FBI/DOJ

20/16

100-107111

Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

Date: 1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
228	9/14/53	DE LET TO HQ	1	1		
229	9/14/53	PG LET TO PH	1	1		
230	9/15/53	SA memo TO SA	1	1		
231	9/17/53	Airtel from HQ to NY	4	-		SEE NY FILE 100-37158
232	9/17/53	Albany Let to PH	1	1		
233	9/18/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	3	3		
234	9/18/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		
234A	9/18/53	Third Party Let. to HQ	2	2		
235	9/21/53	BS AIRTEL TO HQ, NY	2	0		
236	9/21/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		
237	9/21/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1		
237A	9/21/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1		

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File No: 100-107111

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1238	9/22/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1		
1239	9/22/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1		
1240	9/22/53	LA RADIOGRAM TO HQ	2	0		
1241	9/23/53	CG AIRTEL TO HQ, NY	1	0		
1242	9/23/53	HQ LET. TO THIRD PARTY COPY OF LETTER	2 2	2 2		
1242A	9/23/53	SAC LET TO THIRD PARTY	1	1		
1243	9/24/53	SA MEMO TO SAC WITH PAMPHLET	5	5		
1244	9/24/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	3	3		
1244A	9/29/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	3	3		
1244B	9/29/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	6	6		
1244C	9/29/53	SA MEMO TO SAC ENCLOSING 3 REPRINTS	6	6		
1245	10/1/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	6	-		SEE NY FILE 100-109849

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

FBI/DOJ

File No: 100-10711

Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

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1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1246	10/2/53	PH Let to HQ	8	8		
1246A	10/2/53	PG LET TO PH	1	1		
1247	10/2/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		
1248	10/2/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	5	5		
1249	10/2/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		
1250	10/2/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		
1251	10/2/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	3	3		
1252	10/2/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	5	5		
1253	10/2/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		
1254	10/2/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		
1255	10/2/53	SA MEMO TO SAC WITH FLYER	2	2		
1256	10/2/53	SA MEMO TO SAC WITH PAMPHLET TITLED "AMERICA'S CONSCIENCE SPEAKS ON THE ROSENBERG EXECUTION"	4	4		

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

File No: 100-107111

Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

Date: 1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1257? SERIAL	9/17/53	NATIONAL GUARDIAN REPRINT	1	0		NOT COPIED DUE TO VERY POOR CONDITION OF REPRINT - TORN, DISINTEGRATING
258	10/2/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		
259	10/2/53	SL LET TO HQ	1	0		
260	10/5/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1		
261	10/6/53	BS REPORT TO HQ	27	27		
261A	10/7/53	HQ AIRTEL TO BS	2	2		
262	10/7/53	LA LET TO HQ	2	2		
262A	10/7/53	SA LET TO SAC, DE	3	2		
262A	10/8/53	PA AIR-TEL TO NY	2	0		
263	10/12/53	Ph let to WFO	1	0		
263A	10/12/53	Ph let to NY	2	0		
263B	10/12/53	NK AIRTEL TO HQ	1	1		

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

45 / 31

FBI/DOJ

No: 100-107111

Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

Date: 1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
264	10/13/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		1
265	10/13/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	6	6		
266	10/13/53	" "	2	2		
267	10/13/53	" "	2	2		
268	10/13/53	" "	4	4		
269	10/13/53	SAC, PH LET TO SAC NY	2	0		
269A	10/13/53	CG AIRTEL TO HQ, NY, NK, LA	3	3		
270	10/14/53	ANOTHER GOV'T AGENCY LET TO 3rd Party	1	-		REFER TO ANOTHER GOV'T AGENCY
270A	10/14/53	LA RADIOGRAM TO HQ	1	1		
271	10/15/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	3	3		
272	10/15/53	" "	5	5		
273	10/15/53	" "	5	5		

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File No: 100-107111

Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

Date: 1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1274	10/15/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		1
1275	10/15/53	PH TO NYAIRTEL	1	0		
1276	10/15/53	SAC, NY TO HQ	2	1		
1277	10/16/53	NY AIRTEL TO HQ	1	1		
1278	10/20/53	SAC, BU LET TO PH	1	0		
1279	10/20/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2		
1280	10/20/53	" "	2	2		
1281	10/20/53	SF REPORT TO HQ	18	-		F2151 101078 SEE 109 FILE 105-15348 PROCESS
1282	10/21/53	SA MEMO TO SAC	3	3		
			32	11		

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

Subfile 100-387835
INVESTIGATION

removed per Sect 6.

DO NOT FURNISH ANY
INFORMATION FROM THIS FILE
TO ANY OUTSIDE AGENCY
WITHOUT CONSENT OF THE
SUPERVISOR OF SECTION 6.

NO INFORMATION FROM THIS
FILE SHOULD BE MADE THE
SUBJECT MATTER OF A REPORT
MEMO OR ANY CORRESPONDENCE
IN ANOTHER INVESTIGATION
WITHOUT CONSENT FROM
SECTION 6.

See also Nos.

- NPC - General Sub File A*
- NPC Daily Worker Sub File B*
- NPC National Guardian Sub File C*
- NPC Morning Freiheit Sub File D*
- Prosecutives Summary Sub File E*
- N.Y. Informants Sub File F*
- Miscellaneous Clubs Sub File G*
- N.Y. Area*

*Reinders
help the
to be
J.D.H.*

100-107111

*Section 24
Serial 1817*

1951

TRUE COPY

1004 Windermere Road
Franklin Square, N.Y.

Sept. 1, 1953

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Dear Sir;

I am an employee in the Franklin Square Post Office. While running some mail through the cancelling machine, one became damaged, exposing a booklet with large printed heading, concerning the Rosenberg Case.

There were several dozen all addressed to doctors in West Hempstead, N.Y. The name at the back of the booklet was, "The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case", 1050 Sixth Ave. New York 18, N.Y.

Is this organization just a group of Jewish people in sympathy with the Rosenbergs, or strictly a Communist group? Why should they be given the privilege of using the U.S. Mails to distribute propaganda of that sort?

I am an honest and loyal postal employee, an ex G.I. and have a great deal of admiration for the work of your organization. Back in 1942, before being drafted, I even applied for the position of translator in your organization, but the army got me first.

I am not anti-Jewish. I have a brother in law who is Jewish and I live in a development with many, with a neighbor on either side of me, both Jewish. I am definitely anti-Communist, and against anything and anyone trying to undo what I and a million others spent over four years of their lives fighting to accomplish.

This information may or may not be of any value to you, but I thought I would bring it to your attention. The letters were sent first class with no return address on the envelopes mailed Aug. 31, 1953. I did not read the contents of the booklet because of regulations, but the name of the Organization was enough.

Respectfully yours,

Anthony J. Lepore

Anthony J. Lepore

100-107111-1217

September 9, 1953

Under

~~Mr. Anthony T. Lo Cascio
1094 Bandermer Road
Franklin Square, New York~~

BYD

Dear Mr. ~~Lo Cascio~~

I deeply appreciate the concern and interest which prompted your letter of September 1, 1953.

While I would like to be of service, I am unable to provide the information you desire since data in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. FBI is strictly a fact-finding agency and does not draw conclusions or make evaluations concerning the integrity of any organization or individual.

You will understand the reason for these limitations either that we do or that we do not release information concerning the organization about which

the Department is concerned should not be distributed through the media in response to your inquiry in this

Other 1/2 Pg. Missing From File.

100-111701-1218

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL

1219

DATE

9/9/53

CONSISTING OF

1

PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : S.A.C., N.Y.

DATE: 9/10/53

FROM : S.A. William T. Cook

SUBJECT: National Committee to Secure Justice in Rosenberg Case
IS-C

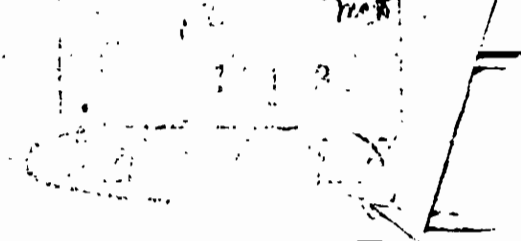
b7D

On 9/9/53 [redacted] Commercial State Bank and Trust Co., 17th St. + 5th Ave, N.Y.C. (protect with a T-symbol), furnished the writer with a photostatic copy of check # 1600 drawn on the account of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case at the Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch, Seventh Ave. at 41st St., N.Y.C. This check was dated 9/4/53 and was for \$ 1000.00 payable to Duotone Press, Inc. [redacted] stated that this check had been returned for insufficient funds. b7D

This is being submitted for the information of the agent handling the case on the above captioned subject. The photostatic copy of this check is attached hereto.

WTC
9/11/53

100-107111-1230



FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1222 **DATE** 9/11/53

CONSISTING OF 1 **PAGES**

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: September 11, 1953

FROM: SA E. K. DEANE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CSNY 48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26 Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members or sympathizers occupy offices at this address. Prior to 2/1/53 the State and National Offices of the Civil Rights Congress were located at this address. Subsequent to that date space in the building has been occupied by SRT Publications, Inc., publishers of "New World Review" formerly known as "Soviet Russia Today" which has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 6/25/42 and 3/29/44.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received September 8, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA E. K. DEANE AND SE K. F. BUCKLEY

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial _____
Exhibit# _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit: _____

100-107111-1223

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 11 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE

IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1050 Sixth Avenue
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Friend:

Sixty days have passed since the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. But the Rosenberg case continues to be a part of the minds and conscience of many Americans.

Columnists, editorial writers, letters to the editors, press and radio commentators continue to argue "the facts" in the Rosenberg case and the Rosenberg execution. The opinions of Justices Douglas and Black, the latest statement of Justice Frankfurter followed by a still later statement of Justice Vinson make even clearer the continued concern in the case.

Hundreds of letters have come into the National Committee office expressing many shades of opinion. People who once had "grave doubts" as to the guilt of the Rosenbergs write and tell us that they are convinced the Rosenbergs were innocent. Others who entered the Rosenberg clemency appeal because of their aversion to capital punishment write and ask for a copy of the court transcript because they have begun to have "grave doubts" as to the guilt of the Rosenbergs. Still others who did not read the new evidence in the case write and request further literature from the Committee.

This diversity of opinion and reaction reflects a genuine interest and a determination to continue efforts to seek the truth in the Rosenberg case.

The task of bringing home the lessons of the Rosenberg case remains to be accomplished. With the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the opportunity to secure justice for them was taken away. It is our responsibility to establish the truth in the case and to inform the American people of the significance of this injustice.

All of us are aware that the same hysteria and disregard for justice that brought about the death sentence of the Rosenbergs resulted in a similar denial of justice to Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case.

With the same barbaric inhumanity which rushed the Rosenbergs to the electric chair, Morton Sobell was ordered to serve his 30-year sentence in Alcatraz, America's Devil's Island.

We must spare no efforts to see that a public

100-107111-1223

appeal for a new trial for Morton Sobell be forthwith put into motion. For we believe that a new trial must be won for Morton Sobell in an atmosphere free of the pressures and hysteria that marked the last trial.

The question of how we are to accomplish these tasks has been the subject of much discussion. Three major conferences have taken place, two in the West, one in the East, committee meetings have continued for activity and discussion purposes, and the sale of the Death House Letters and of other literature has shown a constant increase. This desire to continue the work has not been confined to the Rosenberg committees. You know of the significant meeting held by Dr. Harold Urey, Dean Bernard Loomer and others in Chicago; it can even be said that certain major newspapers and magazines have indicated they would like to see some changes in the policy of the Supreme Court as a result of the execution, changes which would prevent a repetition of its failure to review the merits of the Rosenberg conviction.

Our Committee feels that the major work confronting all those who are actively concerned in the Rosenberg case is that of enlisting all men and women of good will who appealed for clemency, in the campaign for justice for Morton Sobell. Any concept of a campaign around Sobell which is self-limiting, that makes only a token effort to interest several millions of Americans in it, is a disservice to the cause of justice and to Morton Sobell. Further, we believe that many new millions who remained aloof in the Rosenberg campaign, can by patient, informative, hard work be brought into the new campaign.

An all out campaign around Sobell and the issues in his case is called for. But "all out" only has meaning if it means millions of Americans. "All out" does not consist simply of passionate phrases of dedication, but also of a willingness to learn to speak in terms that people not so dedicated or concerned will understand.

This brings us to the question of program and policy. And here we must look back for a moment. It would have been very easy in the Rosenberg campaign for our Committee to have associated itself solely with a position that the Rosenbergs were innocent and that they had been framed. But our Committee would have been evading its real purpose and responsibility had it taken such a position.

Its responsibility was to inform and enlist public opinion. Not simply to organize the few score thousand who were already convinced that the Rosenbergs were innocent, but to make contact with millions of Americans who believed the Rosenbergs guilty, and who were being misled into believing that the Rosenbergs had had their day in court. Our Committee pushed aside the temptation to follow the path of

least resistance. It chose the hard way, the way of winning to the Rosenberg fight those who had become part of the hysteria and those who had accepted the persecution of political minorities.

We think it is safe to say that of over three million Americans who joined the appeal for clemency, the majority agree with our government's basic foreign and domestic policies. This is true of the unknown millions as well as the most prominent persons who appealed for clemency. It was these millions who made the Rosenberg case the issue it finally became. If they had not spoken up, the Rosenbergs would have died without awakening America's conscience.

There are some today, who, as we enter a new period in the campaign would prefer to take an easy road. There are others who, because of the strength of their conviction and devotion would likewise take this road, forgetting very often how they themselves were first brought into this campaign and forgetting too that the program and policy of "grave doubt" enunciated by the Committee was flexible enough to embrace the convinced as well as the unconvinced.

The easy road for us would be a hard and long road for Morton Sobell and for justice. There are many matters on which compromises can be made, but to compromise with the obligations of winning all-out American public opinion for this issue is impossible.

There are some who feel that program and policy is not of great importance, that it matters not whether we say we want to free Morton Sobell, or whether we say we want a new trial for him, or simply a review of his case or only his removal from Alcatraz.

It doesn't matter--if we are content to be voices in the wilderness, but if we are to speak to people in the cities and towns and on the farms of America, it matters a great deal whether we project a program they understand and present them with issues they can support.

Two views have arisen in these 60 days. Both stem from a deep feeling of devotion to the Rosenberg case. The first view is that a program be adopted calling for continued efforts to bring the truth in the Rosenberg case to the public, to bring public pressure for a review for Morton Sobell and for a new trial for him, and for his removal from Alcatraz. That program is an extension of the program enunciated from the beginning of the Rosenberg case.

The second view is that a program be adopted

calling for vindication of the Rosenbergs and freedom for Morton Sobell, within which framework the specific objectives in respect to the Rosenbergs and Sobell would be fought for.

The officers of the Committee feel that the first view affords the greatest degree of flexibility. It offers also the greatest possibilities for an expanded all-out campaign for Morton Sobell as well as the best hopes for success.

It must be said, however, that our Committee, as it has done in the past, must give a platform to all views on the Rosenberg case. The question of our government's position, insofar as it is directly related to the case, has never been excluded from our meetings or literature. The absence or presence of these views in the campaign is not the issue. The issue is the program of the campaign. Are we to insist that persons must be of any one political persuasion in order to work with us for Sobell? That would be the height of irresponsibility.

We feel that the new campaign should make every attempt to consolidate organizationally many of the forces who were won to the Rosenberg campaign.

We are proposing that steps be taken, therefore, to hold a national conference on the weekend of September 26, 27 to set up a new committee and to adopt a program.

Between then and now we urge our committees to embark upon a campaign of bringing the meaning of the Rosenberg case before the American public with full attention being given to the significance of the continued fight for justice for Morton Sobell. At the same time the full facts in the Sobell case should be introduced to the American people.

We urge our committees to begin a campaign on behalf of Morton Sobell directed to the Attorney General asking that his department consent to motions for review and a new trial. Literature will shortly be made available to be used in this campaign.

Meanwhile, the committees should begin their preparations for the National Conference. They should discuss the program they would like to see that Conference adopt and the form of organization they believe should emerge from it.

At this time it is our recommendation that the new committee be headed by three national co-chairmen, representing the West, Midwest, and East and by a National Committee likewise representing these three areas.

We would appreciate hearing from you as your work and discussion goes on.

Sincerely yours, 100-107111-1223

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: September 11, 1953

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

() CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office, evidence concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This building is occupied by National Headquarters of the IWO.

(XX) CSNY 426, of known reliability made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National, State and N.Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received September 3, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA E. K. DEANE AND SE P. G. MITCHELL

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial _____
Exhibit # _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit: DR. RALPH E. LAPP

100-107111-1224

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 11 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-107111

ROSENBERG COMMITTEE COUPLES
PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGN
WITH RANDALL'S ISLAND RALLY

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced today it was launching a two-week public information campaign in connection with the Rosenberg-Sobell Dedication Meeting at Randall's Island Stadium on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Thousands of leaflets bringing to the public the facts in the case will be distributed in the Metropolitan area. There will also be a series of street meetings throughout the five boroughs.

The two-week campaign will be climaxed by the gathering at Randall's Island Stadium. The meeting will be the first major public expression of what Rosenberg committees throughout the country report is a determination to get a new trial for Morton Sobell and to see that all of the facts in the case reach the American people.

Among the material being distributed is a leaflet quoting the latest statement by Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, atomic scientist, who declared that the Rosenbergs and others accused of espionage could not have given the secret of the A-bomb to Russia. Dr. Lapp asserted that there were no secrets or blueprints that could give Russia the A-bomb, but that the development of atomic bombs depends on production techniques. Judge Kaufman sentenced the Rosenbergs to death with the accusation that they had given Russia the bomb.

The Committee is also distributing a four-page leaflet called "America's Conscience Speaks on the Rosenberg Case", which includes statements of leading American individuals and newspapers expressing uneasiness over the Rosenberg execution.

Also being distributed is a pamphlet entitled "Did The Rosenbergs Get Full Measure of Justice?" The pamphlet quotes leading members of the U. S. Supreme Court to show that the High Court never reviewed the merits of the case.

Tickets for the Randall's Island meeting are \$1.00 plus tax. Field seats are \$1.50 plus tax. Persons under 16 will be admitted free.

100-107111-1224

Tickets are available at the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: September 11, 1953

FROM: SA E. K. DEANE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CSNY 48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26 Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members or sympathizers occupy offices at this address. Prior to 2/1/53 the State and National Offices of the Civil Rights Congress were located at this address. Subsequent to that date space in the building has been occupied by SRT Publications, Inc., publishers of "New World Review" formerly known as "Soviet Russia Today" which has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 6/25/42 and 3/29/44.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received September 8, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA E. K. DEANE AND SE K. F. SUGLEY

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial _____
Exhibit# _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

DR. RALPH LAPP

100-107111-1225

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 11 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-107111

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**

1050 Sixth Avenue
New York 18, N.Y.
Longacre 4-9585

Dear Friend:

In the Spring of 1980 Morton Sobell will "go free"--unless we act now.

With the same barbaric indifference with which he condemned Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to their deaths, Judge Kaufman condemned Morton Sobell to 30 years.

Ruling out any hope of parole, the Judge stipulated that since Morton Sobell was not guilty of atomic espionage, he would therefore be allowed to live -- a life in Alcatraz.

The execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg did not end the Rosenberg case. The case lives in the hearts and minds of millions of Americans who loved them. It lives in the person of their co-defendant, Morton Sobell.

It is within our power to spread the full truth and see that Morton Sobell does not remain in prison until 1980, but gets a chance to prove his innocence in a new trial free of hysteria.

The case against the Rosenbergs is cracking at the seams. Only this week Dr. Ralph Lapp, one of the nation's leading atomic energy experts, asserted over a coast-to-coast CBS TV program that the Rosenbergs couldn't have given Russia the atomic bomb secret, that making A-bombs was a matter of production, not of secrets. Thus, the very basis on which Kaufman sentenced them to death and on which President Eisenhower denied clemency is being refuted.

On September 16 we will gather at Randall's Island Stadium to serve notice that we will not rest until all of the truth is known. This meeting will tell our fellow Americans why we are determined to win a new trial for Morton Sobell and spread the true facts about the Rosenberg case.

Some 10,000 persons attended the Randall's Island clemency rally in May. The execution of the Rosenbergs was supposed to silence those who had spoken out. By coming back to Randall's Island in numbers twice as large, we will show that we have been made more determined to carry on the fight by the courage with which Ethel and Julius Rosenberg faced death. We will be showing the way to Americans throughout the country who stand for justice.

Enclosed are tickets for the Randall's Island meeting. We urge you to sell every one of them, then write for more. Each ticket should go to someone who pledges to attend the meeting. There must not be any empty seats. The conscience of America demands that this be accomplished.

Sincerely,
EMILY ALMAN
N.Y. City Executive Sec

100-107111-1225

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1226 DATE 9-14-53

CONSISTING OF 3 PAGES

are Pgs. 2 and 3

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

DATE: Sept. 14, 1953

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-14203)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ORIGIN: New York

For the information of the New York office, this is to advise that on

[REDACTED]

b7D

On [REDACTED] furnished Special Agent WILLIAM H. BOOTH, JR., with a written report which is located in New Haven File [REDACTED] as follows:

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

WHB:FGM

REG MAIL

100 - 107111 - 1226

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
SEP 15 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: September 14, 1953

[Handwritten signature]

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-11247)

REGISTERED MAIL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(New York - Origin)

By written report dated August 15, 1953, of [redacted] of known ^{b7D} reliability, which report was received from [redacted] ^{b7E} Pittsburgh, Pa., on August 19, 1953, by SA RUSSELL M. GYNNIE, and which is filed as serial 176 of Pittsburgh file [redacted] ^{b7D} furnished as enclosures with said report the following documents:

1. Pamphlet captioned "Did the Rosenbergs Have Full Measure of Justice?" - issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, New York.
2. "A Call to the Eastern Seaboard Conference of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case," August 15 and 16, 1953, at New York, New York.

The above-described documents are being furnished to the New York Office as a matter of information and as enclosures herewith.

JJO:dec

Enclosures 2

1 cc - PG file [redacted] ^{b7D}
1 cc - PG file [redacted]

100-107111 - 1227

[Handwritten signature]

(See Exs 1B541-542)

SAC, New York

September 14, 1953

SAC, Pittsburgh (100-11247)

REGISTERED MAIL

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(New York - Origin)

By written report dated August 15, 1953, of [redacted] of known [redacted] b7D
reliability, which report was received from [redacted] b7E
Pittsburgh, Pa., on August 19, 1953, by SA RUSSELL M. GUYNETT, and [redacted] b7D
which is filed as serial 176 of Pittsburgh file [redacted]
furnished as enclosures with said report the following documents:

1. Pamphlet captioned "Did the Rosenbergs Have Full Measure of Justice?" - issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, New York.
2. "A Call to the Eastern Seaboard Conference of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case," August 15 and 16, 1953, at New York, New York.

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JJO:deo

Enclosures 2

1 cc - PG file [redacted] b7D
1 cc - PG file [redacted] b7D

100-10711-1227
SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
SEP 18 1953
6

Director, FBI (100-387835)

September 14, 1953

SAC, Detroit (100-20937)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rerep of SA EDWARD J. CAHILL at New York dated 5/28/53.

[REDACTED] Bank of the Commonwealth, Dime Building, Detroit, Michigan, advised on June 26, 1953, that Money Order No. 78-991 was purchased by SAMUEL MAZELL, 4814 Sturtevant, Detroit, on December 29, 1952. It was payable to the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and was in the amount of \$990.00.

According to [REDACTED] Money Order No. 74-646 was purchased by SAMUEL MAZELL, 4814 Sturtevant, Detroit, on October 22, 1952, and was payable to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case in the amount of \$100.00.

[REDACTED] stated that bank records indicated that the purchase of Cashier's Check No. 210-963 was made on March 19, 1953, by SAMUEL MAZELL, and was payable to the above noted Committee in the amount of \$300.00

MAZELL has Savings Account No. 10419 at the Woodward and Warren Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth, which account is held in joint with his wife IDA MAZELL. This account was opened on November 5, 1942, and has been inactive for the past seven years.

MAZELL opened Account No. C-39752, a checking account, at the Livernois-DeSoto Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth on February 13, 1953. This account was monitored for the period from its opening date, February 13, 1953, to the date of the record check, June 26, 1953. \$300.00 was deposited on February 13, 1953, and \$150.00 on May 5, 1953. Checks drawn on the account appeared to be of a personal nature. [REDACTED] noted that it was not possible to ascertain from the bank's records, the source of the deposits, or the funds which were used in obtaining the above described money orders and cashier's check.

SAMUEL MAZELL, Detroit, Michigan, contributed \$10.00 to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case on December 26, 1952, according to the records of the Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch, New York City. There are no other references to MAZELL in the files of this Office.

WB:MAL
REGISTERED
cc: New York (REGISTERED)

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 16 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-10411-1228

SAC, Philadelphia

September 14, 1953

SAC, Pittsburgh (100-11247)

REGISTERED MAIL

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Origin - New York)

By joint written report of [redacted] and [redacted] both of known reliability, which report was dated 8-2-53 and received from [redacted] Pittsburgh, Pa., on 8-6-53 by SA RUSSELL M. GUYNN, said report filed as Serial 142 of Pittsburgh file [redacted] [redacted] furnished as an enclosure with said report a letter dated 7-21-53, issued by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Post Office Box 805, Philadelphia, Pa., which letter contained as an enclosure a leaflet captioned "The Facts About Morton Sobell."

b7D

b7C

b7D

By written report dated 8-15-53, which report was received from [redacted] Pittsburgh, Pa., by SA RUSSELL M. GUYNN on 8-19-53 and which was filed as Serial 176 of Pittsburgh file [redacted] [redacted] furnished as an enclosure with said report "A Statement on the Execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg" dated 6-22-53, which was issued by the Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Philadelphia, Pa.

b7E

b7D

Said letter and leaflets are being enclosed herewith as a matter of information for the Philadelphia Office.

JJO:dec
Enclosures 3

- 1 cc - New York (Info)
- 1 cc - "G" file [redacted] b7D
- 1 cc - "G" file [redacted]

100-107111-1229

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 16 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J. A. Harrington	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, Section #6

DATE: September 15, 1953

FROM : SA GENE R. RALPH, Section #14

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Avenue,
New York, New York

Telephone Number LO 4-9535

On September 12, 1953 the writer was standing in a line to enter the Center Theatre, 6th Avenue and 49th Street which was tele-vizing the "SHOW OF SHOWS". At approximately 7:30PM an unknown individual passed out to the standees the attached leaflet advertising the ROSENBERG DEDICATION RALLY for September 16, 1953 at 7:30 PM, Randall's Island Stadium, New York, New York.

per NY 100-1539

GRR/rd

*100-107111

100-107111-1230

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 17 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>J. Harrington</i>	

SAC, Philadelphia (100-37667)

9/17/53

SAC, Albany (100-13260)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

[REDACTED]

b7D

Enclosed herewith is one photograph of LILLIAN REINER, 1009
Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N.Y., who may be identical with
the individual [REDACTED]

b7D

Philadelphia is requested to return this photograph and
to advise whether informant identified REINER as being
identical with the described person.

JDM:hmm

REG. MAIL

Encl. 1

cc: New York (100-10711) REG. MAIL

cc: AL 100-12005)

100-10711-1232

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 18 1953	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

H6

W. J. ...

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: September 18, 1953

FROM : SA J. J. FEEHELEY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

() CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office, evidence concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 50 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This building is occupied by National Headquarters of the IWO.

(XX) CSNY 426, of known reliability made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National, State and N.Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received September 16, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA J. J. FEEHELEY AND SE R. W. THOMSON

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111

Serial _____

Exhibit# _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

DR. RALPH LAPP

100-107111-1233

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 18 1953	
FBI - NEW-YORK	
J. J. Feeheley	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York City

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATOMIC EXPERT DR. RALPH LAPP ASSERTS

ROSENBERGS COULDN'T HAVE GIVEN RUSSIA THE A-BOMB

Rosenberg Committee Cites Lapp's Statement as Proof

Rosenbergs Were Unjustly Executed: Urges Investigation

NEW YORK, Aug. 25-- The basis on which Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to death by Judge Kaufman and denied clemency by President Eisenhower was refuted on a coast-to-coast TV program Sunday, August 23 by Dr. Ralph Lapp, one of the nation's leading authorities on atomic energy.

Dr. Lapp, former executive director of the Atomic Energy Board Commission's Research and Development, denied that it was scientifically possible for the Rosenbergs and others accused of espionage to have given the atomic bomb to Russia and accelerated Soviet development of atomic weapons. He described this idea as "fiction", explaining that the development of the A-Bomb depends on production methods, not "blueprints or secrets".

Dr. Lapp made the statements while being interviewed on the CBS program, "Man of the Week".

It will be recalled that Judge Kaufman, in giving his reasons for the death sentence, told Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who swore they were innocent and did not steal any information:

"But in your case, I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country."

In his final denial of clemency, President Eisenhower claimed that "by measurably increasing the chances of atomic war the Rosenbergs may have condemned to death tens of millions of innocent

In contrast, Dr. Lapp said:

"...I'd like to say that there is a remarkable analogy between the automotive industry and the atomic industry, that the real secret of all this is your production line and that's no secret at all. In the case of our Oak Ridge it's really a matter of pouring concrete and laying brick upon brick. It is not a matter of blueprints or secrets. For example, supposing that we consider now not the atomic case but the Ford automobile or General Motors, whichever you wish.

"In this case here we could take and send all the blueprints--there must be a ton of them for a modern automobile--send them to Russia and assuming Russia had no automobiles I am sure that this would not really give automobiles to the Russians, and yet we have this fiction which persists in the United States that the theft of atomic secrets from the United States by Dr. Fuchs, Allen Nun-May and the Rosenbergs, the Greenglasses, has actually given the A-bomb to the Soviets and actually it has accelerated their program by two to four years."

At this point in the program Roland Sawyer, Washington correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor remarked that General Bradley had just made statements of the kind Dr. Lapp was criticizing.

"Yes," replied Dr. Lapp, "and that amazes me that at such high places in the government this fiction persists. It is just not true."

Ron Cochran, CBS Television Washington correspondent then asked, "Well, in other words, you are saying then that whatever secrets they may have been able to steal did not even accelerate the Russian developments?"

Dr. Lapp answered: "I would say this, that the theft of secrets certainly would not decelerate them but on the other hand I do not believe that it accelerated their program because the thing which determined when we would have our first bomb was not the matter of putting the button together. It was actually getting the material, what we call fissionable raw stuff, getting this fissionable raw stuff on hand and that was a matter of building Oak Ridge and of grinding out the process by which we could get this fissionable raw stuff."

Commenting on Dr. Lapp's statements, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, said today:

"Dr. Lapp's statements prove that the very crime for which the Rosenbergs were subjected to the extreme penalty did not even exist. They prove, therefore, that the Rosenbergs were unjustly executed.

"They were executed on a 'fiction', to use the word of Dr. Lapp. Witnesses projected this 'fiction' with perjured testimony. Judge Kaufman echoed this 'fiction' in passing sentence. President Eisenhower repeated the 'fiction' in denying clemency. And millions of Americans were deceived by this 'fiction'.

"If there was not even an atomic secret that could have given Russia the A-bomb, then we have been made victims of a gigantic fraud and a mother and father are dead as a result.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: September 18, 1953

FROM : SA J. J. FREEHELEY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

() CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office, evidence concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This building is occupied by National Headquarters of the IWO.

(XX) CSNY 426, of known reliability made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National, State and N.Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

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Date information received September 16, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA J. J. FREEHELEY AND SA R. W. THOMSON

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111

Serial _____

Exhibit# _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

JOHN WEXLEY

100-107111 - 1234

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 18 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>J. J. Freeheley</i>	

100-107111

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**ROSENBERG DEDICATION BOOK
TO BE READ AT RANDALL'S ISLAND RALLY**

NEW YORK, Sept. 4--The "Rosenberg Dedication Book", which will contain action pledges of individuals and organizations from throughout the country, will make its initial appearance at the Randall's Island Rally to be held on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 7:30 p.m.

The dedication book will feature the stirring preface of a book on the Rosenberg case written by John Wexley and soon to be published by Cameron and Kahn.

Wexley's preface is a moving account of the death of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and of the world-wide appeal for clemency. It will be illustrated by photographs marking milestones in the campaign to save the Rosenbergs.

Wexley is the author of "They Shall Not Die", a play about the Scottsboro case, and of "The Last Mile", classic play against capital punishment.

The Rosenberg Committee reported that pledges for inclusion in the book were coming in from persons and organizations throughout the United States. They are dedicating themselves to winning justice for Morton Sobell and making known the truth in the Rosenberg case.

The Randall's Island meeting will be the first public rally on the Rosenberg-Sobell case since the execution on June 19th. It is expected to be first of many similar meetings throughout the United States.

Tickets are \$1 plus tax for general admission, and \$1.50 plus tax for field seats. Persons under 16 will be admitted free.

Tickets are available at the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

100-107111-1234

KURT WALLACH
425 Central Park West
New York 25, N. Y.

September 18, 1953

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Internal Security Division,
290 Broadway,
New York 7, N. Y.

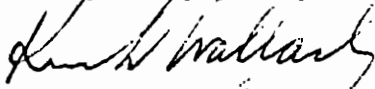
Attention of Mr. L. V. Boardman

Gentlemen:

I refer to my letter of July 14th and your acknowledgment of July 16th, and am sending you an additional piece of mail which I received in spite of my request to remove my name from the mailing list of this Committee.

As you requested, I am forwarding any additional communications I receive.

Very truly yours,



Kurt Wallach

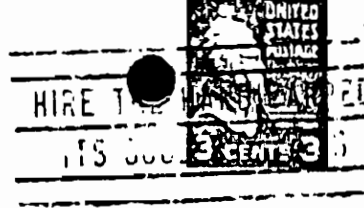
KW/FR
enc.

100-107111-1157

100-107111-1234A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 21 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

18 377



Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Internal Security Division,
290 Broadway,
New York 7, N. Y.

Attention of Mr. L. V. Boardman

100-107111-1234A

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1235

DATE 9/21/53

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES,

BOTH OF WHICH ARE

THEIR
~~is~~ exempt from disclosure, in ~~its~~ ^{their} entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: September 21, 1953

FROM : SA J. J. FEEHELEY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

() CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office, evidence concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This building is occupied by National Headquarters of the IWO.

(XX) CSNY 426, of known reliability made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National, State and N.Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

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Date information received September 17, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA J. J. FEEHELEY AND SE P. G. MITCHELL

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(X) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial _____
Exhibit# _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit: DR. RALPH E. LAPP

100-107111-1236

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-107111

Atom Expert Declares There Was No A-Secret; Rosenbergs Couldn't Have Given Russia A-Bomb

THE CRIME THAT DIDN'T EXIST

Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, former executive director of the Atomic Energy Commission's Research and Development Board, asserted on a CBS TV program on Aug. 23 that there was no such thing as an atomic secret.

Building the A-bomb, Lapp said, depends on production methods, not "blueprints or secrets." He said you couldn't give the Russians the secret of the

A-bomb any more than you could give them the secret of making automobiles.

Dr. Lapp branded as "fiction" the idea that "the theft of atomic secrets from United States by Dr. Fuchs, Allen Nun-May and the Rosenbergs, the Green-glasses, has actually given the A-bomb to the Soviets.

EXECUTED ON A "FICTION"

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who swore their innocence, were electrocuted on the basis of the "fiction" exposed by Dr. Lapp. Judge Kaufman echoed the "fiction" when in passing sentence he said: "I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused in my opinion the Communist aggression in Korea with the resulting casualties exceeding

50,000 and who knows but what millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason..."

President Eisenhower repeated the "fiction" when he denied clemency, saying that "by measurably increasing the chances of atomic war, the Rosenbergs may have condemned to death tens of millions of innocent people all over the world."

ROSENBERG DEDICATION RALLY

RANDALL'S ISLAND STADIUM

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 7:30 P.M.

Tickets: \$1 plus tax.

Field Seats \$1.50 plus tax.

Persons under 16 free.

Tickets available at

National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y., LO 4-9585

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: September 21, 1953

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

() CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office, evidence concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This building is occupied by National Headquarters of the IWO.

(XX) CSNY 426, of known reliability made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National, State and N.Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received September 1, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA E. K. DEANE AND SE P. G. MITCHELL

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial _____
Exhibit# 1E 540

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit: Yiddish letter, from BEN ZION RATNER, 1911 Prospect Avenue, Bronx 57, New York, to the "Morning Freiheit", concerning a planned meeting by instant organization on August 19, 1953.

100-107111-1237

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 21 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-107111

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (100-107111)

FROM : SA Damon W. Pitcher

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C

DATE: 9-21-53

On 9-18-53, at my request, [REDACTED] attended the Rosenberg Memorial Meeting held by subject that date at Randall's Island. On 9-18-53 [REDACTED] furnished me an oral report of the event along with a copy of a memorial almanac that he purchased there. His report was as follows: b7D

I got to Randall's Is. about 7:30 PM. There were quite a few people there at the time but there was no activity. At 8:00 PM the announcement was made that there were hundreds of people stranded at the bus stop at 124th St. who were ~~100%~~ unable to obtain transportation because of a plot to try to prevent them from attending. An appeal was made for people with cars to go pick up a carful of those people. [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] At 8:30 PM I returned to the meeting, which was in progress by that time. An unknown man was introducing Mrs. MARION SOBELL. She gave an emotional speech about her husband quoting him as saying that the days and nights that he was spending in prison had not broken his spirit and that he was going to continue fighting, his spirit was only growing stronger from his ordeal. The elder Mrs. ROSENBERG and SOBELL'S mother were also present and entertainment was rendered by PAUL SEEGAR (spelling by writer, report of name phonetic). All of the three women mentioned were accorded a standing ovation when introduced. Estimated attendance was 10,000. No collection taken while I was there [REDACTED] but copies of a memorial almanac were sold at \$1.00 each and, to my observation there was a very good response with many people buying more than one. [REDACTED] b7D

Source purchased a copy of the above mentioned memorial almanac same is attached hereto for inclusion in the 13 file of this case.

cc: [REDACTED] b7DSee exhibit
18543

100-107111-1237A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 21 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
Hanning	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY (100-107111)

DATE: 9/22/53

FROM : Herbert K. Stallings, SA

SUBJECT: Comm. to Secure Justice In Rosenberg Case
IS-C

On 9/11/53 [redacted] furnished the writer with a copy of a leaflet entitled "Instructions to Delegates" which [redacted] was issued [redacted] by the captioned organization [redacted] b7D

The Leaflet is being maintained as exhibit 116547 of instant file.

cc-1 [redacted] b7D

100-107111-1238
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
SEP 23 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY (100-107111)

DATE: 9/22/53

FROM : HERBERT K. STALLINGS, SA

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN ROSENBERG CASE.
IS-C

On 9/11/53 [redacted] furnished the writer with a mimeographed letter of instructions [redacted] which [redacted] was issued [redacted] by [redacted] representatives of the captioned organization. The letter is being retained as exhibit 1B546 of instant file.

b7D

cc-1 [redacted]

b7D

100-107111-1239

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 23 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL

1240

DATE

9/22/53

CONSISTING OF

2

PAGES

BOTH OF WHICH
ARE ~~is~~ exempt from disclosure, in ^{their} ~~the~~ entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1241 DATE 9/23/53

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

[REDACTED]
is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 as it contains information which would disclose an intelligence source. This serial bears the Classification Officers number 2040.

September 23, 1953

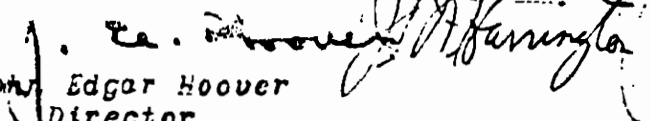
Miss Kathleen M. Beebe
3310 Second Boulevard
Detroit 2, Michigan

Dear Miss Beebe:

The circular that you forwarded, with your notation appended thereto, has been received. Your courtesy in forwarding this information for my attention is indeed appreciated.

In the event you receive additional literature which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, you may find it more convenient to forward it directly to the Special Agent in Charge of our Detroit Office located at 913 Federal Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

~~cc - 2 - Detroit (with copy of incoming)~~
~~cc - 2 - New York~~

For the information of the New York Office correspondent forwarded a circular advertising the appearance of Emanuel Bloch at Detroit on 9-22-53, under the auspices of the Detroit Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case. She registered her objection to such proceedings and indicated she would continue to send literature of a like nature. The original circular is being retained in Bufiles.

Bufiles reflect correspondent communicated previously with the Bureau and on that occasion forwarded literature of the National Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs. A copy of the Bureau's acknowledgment of 3-23-53, was designated for both the New York and Detroit Offices.

(Please see page two)

100-107111-1242

SAC, DETROIT:

You are requested to alert your informants and sources of information in order that your office may be informed of the activities of the Detroit Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case, as well as the identities of members of this group.

September 23, 1953

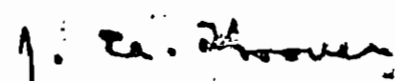
Miss Kathleen M. Beebe
8840 Second Boulevard
Detroit 2, Michigan

Dear Miss Beebe:

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Director

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(Please see page two)

100 - 107111 - 1242

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You are requested to alert your informants and sources of information in order that your office may be informed of the activities of the Detroit Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case, as well as the identities of members of this group.

290 Broadway,
New York 7, N.Y.

September 23, 1953.

100-107111-1242A
125-100-100
100-107111-1242A
100-107111-1242A

Mr. Kurt Wallach,
425 Central Park West,
New York 25, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 18, 1953, together with the enclosure.

Your continued interest and courtesy in furnishing information to this office is indeed appreciated.

Very truly yours,

JVB
LELAND V. BOARDMAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

JJK:DJG

100-107111-1242A

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: September 24, 1953

FROM: SA J. J. FREEHELEY

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CSNY 48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26 Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist-Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members or sympathizers occupy offices at this address. Prior to 2/1/53 the State and National Offices of the Civil Rights Congress were located at this address. Subsequent to that date space in the building has been occupied by SRT Publications, Inc., publishers of "New World Review" formerly known as "Soviet Russia Today" which has been cited as a Communist Front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 6/25/42 and 3/29/44.

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Date information received: September 21, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA J. J. FREEHELEY AND SE R. W. THOMSON

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial _____
Exhibit# _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit: _____

100-107111-1243

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 24 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

A Call

to a

National Conference

on the

Rosenberg-Sobell Case

October 10-11, 1953

Room 602, Fine Arts Building

410 South Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

RECEIVED 9.21.53

FROM CSNY 48

3 RWT

39A

100-107111-1243

THE millions of Americans who worked, pleaded and prayed for life for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg sensed that the injustices committed in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case could be tolerated only at the peril of their own lives and liberties.

On this were agreed the great number who believed the Rosenbergs and Sobell innocent of any crime; the millions who came to share doubts of their guilt, and the many who, in spite of their acceptance of the verdict, were horrified at the sentences of death.

These millions understood that it was the "time, not the crime" that sent the Rosenbergs to their death and Morton Sobell to 30 years imprisonment.

It is intolerable that the pleas and prayers of millions, inspired by reason of fact and motives of mercy, were so callously brushed aside by the judiciary and by the President.

It is intolerable that no court could assemble a majority to look into the facts so that a new trial might be ordered, and that the President did not meet his obligation under the law to rectify, in part, this gross miscarriage of justice by an act of clemency.

It is equally intolerable that the courts and the President turned their backs on the merciful appeals of other nations, of the leaders of worldwide religious movements, of the eminent and the humble throughout the world.

Such disregard of fact and sentiment can only mean that fatal hysteria and consuming passion are to govern our courts,

100-107111-1243

resulting inevitably in the rise of new miscarriages of justice. No American person or family can be secure in an atmosphere of such abuse of justice.

It is too late for justice to prevail for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

It is not too late for justice to be done for Morton Sobell.

We call upon our fellow citizens to strive to right the wrong that has been done. Those who understand that Morton Sobell was convicted under the most dubious circumstances and upon the most questionable kind of evidence must work to secure a review of his case and a new trial. Those who understand that the unprecedented 30-year sentence imposed upon him is tantamount to a death-sentence must work to secure an alleviation of that sentence. Those who understand that his incarceration at Alcatraz is not for the purpose of punishment but to avowedly torture him into confessing to a crime he denies committing must work for his removal from that island of torture.

We call for a new dedication to justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. We earnestly believe that such a dedication can help restore to our courts those ideals of rigorous fairness and mercy which must mark the dispensation of justice in our land.

To find our way to these ends, we call for a National Conference, open to all men and women and groups of good will.

100-107111-1243

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10

10 a.m.—Registration (Room 534)

11 a.m.—Invocation

Election of Chairman for Saturday Session

Adoption of Rules of Procedure

Election of Committees

Adoption of Conference Agenda

12:30 p.m.—1:30 p.m.—Lunch

1:45 p.m.—Report of National Executive Secretary

The Case of Morton Sobell (speaker to be announced)

Discussion

6 p.m.—Adjournment for Dinner

8 p.m.—Public Meeting

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11

10:30 a.m.—Invocation

Election of Chairman for Sunday Session

Reports by Committees

Discussion

1 p.m.—2 p.m.—Lunch

2:15 p.m.—Adoption of Program and Policy Statement

Adoption of Report on Organization

Election of National Co-Chairmen

Election of National Committee

Election of National Director

Adoption of Resolutions

6 p.m.—Adjournment

(This agenda is provisional. More specific material and information will be made available shortly.)

CONFERENCE CALL BY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1050 SIXTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

100-104111-1243

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: September 24, 1953

FROM: SA J. J. FREHELEY

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CSNY 48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 29 West 20 Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members or sympathizers occupy offices at this address. Prior to 2/1/50 the State and National Offices of the Civil Rights Congress were located at this address. Subsequent to that date space in the building has been occupied by SRT Publications, Inc., publishers of "New World Review" formerly known as "Soviet Russia Today" which has been cited as a Communist Front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 6/25/42 and 3/29/44.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received September 21, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA J. J. FREHELEY AND SE R. W. THOMSON

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial _____
Exhibit# _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.
EMILY ALMAN MAX ELITCHER REV. GLENDON PARTRIDGE

DON ROTHENBERG DR. EPHRAIM CROSS MARTHA SCHELMER

Description of exhibit: PETE SEGER

100-107111

100-107111 - 1244

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 24 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Avenue
New York City

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ROSENBERG COMMITTEE SAYS PERJURY CONVICTED MORTON SOBELL;
THOUSANDS AT RALLY LAUNCH DRIVE FOR NEW TRIAL

NATIONAL CONFERENCE CALLED FOR OCT. 10-11 IN CHICAGO

SOBELL ASSERTS INNOCENCE: COMMITTEE URGES HIS
REMOVAL FROM ALCATRAZ PENDING LEGAL APPEALS

NEW YORK, Sept. 16--The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case tonight charged that Morton Sobell, third defendant in the Rosenberg Case, was convicted on perjured testimony. The charge was made before a rally of eight thousand assembled to publically launch a drive for a new Sobell trial and for getting the truth about Ethel and Julius Rosenberg before the American people.

Emily Alman, New York Executive Secretary of the Rosenberg Committee, branded Morton Sobell's 30-year imprisonment in Alcatraz, "a vindictive attempt to force a false confession from him."

She said that the Committee would urge his removal from Alcatraz, a place customarily reserved for hardened criminals, pending outcome of legal appeals.

Mrs. Alman announced that a national conference, attended by persons from throughout the country, would be held in Chicago Oct. 10-11 to take further action in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

A letter from Morton Sobell, who asserted his innocence, was read to the rally by his wife, Helen Sobell. He quoted her husband as saying:

"Ten months in Alcatraz, more than three years in prisons, has not broken me, nor will it ever... I am innocent. I must walk free."

Pointing out that the U.S. Supreme Court never reviewed the record in the Rosenberg case, Mrs. Alman demanded that the courts now study the record with respect to Sobell.

Analyzing the case against Sobell, she said that the

only testimony purportedly linking Sobell to espionage came from Max Elitcher, a man whom she quoted as admitting that he had previously perjured himself.

Mrs. Alman recalled that Max Elitcher admitted in the trial that he feared a possible perjury indictment. She declared that testimony under such circumstances could not be taken against the word of a man who swears he is innocent. She said that Elitcher had been rewarded for his testimony by never having been indicted and by getting assistance from the F.B.I. in finding a job.

Mrs. Alman cited proof that Morton Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico by the F.B.I., brutally beaten, and brought to the United States. She pointed out that the government has never denied that it knew Sobell was planning to return to his home and job in the United States. She charged the F.B.I. with kidnapping him to create headlines and make it appear as though he were a fugitive.

The Rev. Glendon Partridge of Canada, in a telegram expressing regrets that he was unable to speak as scheduled, said:

"The Canadian National Rosenberg Committee sends greetings. We will continue to bring the truth to the Canadian people and to seek justice for Morton Sobell."

Rev. Partridge pledged that Canadian representatives would attend the national conference in Chicago next month.

Other speakers included Don Rothenberg of Cleveland, former Washington representative of the National Rosenberg Committee, and Dr. Ephraim Cross, professor of English at City College of N.Y.

The meeting featured songs by Martha Schlamme and Pete Seeger, two of the nation's leading folk singers.

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100-107111-1244

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: September 29, 1953

FROM: SA E. K. DEANE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CSNY 48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26 Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members or sympathizers occupy offices at this address. Prior to 2/1/53 the State and National Offices of the Civil Rights Congress were located at this address. Subsequent to that date space in the building has been occupied by SRT Publications, Inc., publishers of "New World Review" formerly known as "Soviet Russia Today" which has been cited as a Communist Front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 6/25/42 and 3/29/44.

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Date information received September 28, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA E. K. DEANE AND SE P. G. MITCHELL

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial ✓
Exhibit ✓

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

100-107111

100-107111-1244A

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEPT 29 1953 FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Ave.
New York City

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CALL FOR NATIONAL CONFERENCE
TO MEET IN CHICAGO NEXT MONTH
ON ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

NEW YORK, Sept. 21--A call to "all men and women and groups of good will" has been issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case inviting attendance at a national conference to be held in Chicago on October 10-11.

The Rosenberg Committee said the conference was being called to plan steps in the campaign for "justice for Morton Sobell and spreading the truth about Ethel and Julius Rosenberg". Persons from throughout the country are expected to participate.

The conference will be at the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

The call to the conference stated:

"The millions of Americans who worked, pleaded and prayed for life for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg sensed that the injustices committed in the Rosenberg-Sobell case could be tolerated only at the peril of their own lives and liberties.

"On this were agreed the great number who believed the Rosenbergs and Sobell innocent of any crime; the millions who came to share doubts of their guilt, and the many who, in spite of their acceptance of the verdict, were horrified at the sentences of death.

"These millions understood that it was the 'time, not the crime'- that sent the Rosenbergs to their death and Morton Sobell to 30 years imprisonment.

"It is intolerable that the pleas and prayers of millions, inspired by reason of fact and motives of mercy, were so callously brushed aside by the judiciary and by the President.

"It is intolerable that no court could assemble a majority to look into the facts so that a new trial might be ordered, and that the President did not meet his obligation under the law to

rectify, in part, this gross miscarriage of justice by an act of clemency.

"It is equally intolerable that the courts and the President turned their backs on the merciful appeals of other nations, of the leaders of worldwide religious movements, of the eminent and the humble throughout the world.

"Such disregard of fact and sentiment can only mean that fatal hysteria and consuming passion are to govern our courts, resulting inevitably in the rise of new miscarriages of justice. No American person or family can be secure in an atmosphere of such abuse of justice.

"It is too late for justice to prevail for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"It is not too late for justice to be done for Morton Sobell.

"We call upon our fellow citizens to strive to right the wrong that has been done. Those who understand that Morton Sobell was convicted under the most dubious circumstances and upon the most questionable kind of evidence must work to secure a review of his case and a new trial. Those who understand that the unprecedented 30-year sentence imposed upon him is tantamount to a death-sentence must work to secure an alleviation of that sentence. Those who understand that his incarceration at Alcatraz is not for the purpose of punishment but to avowedly torture him into confessing to a crime he denies committing must work for his removal from that island of torture.

"We call for a new dedication to justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. We earnestly believe that such a dedication can help restore to our courts those ideals of rigorous fairness and mercy which must mark the dispensation of justice in our land.

"To find our way to these ends, we call for a National Conference, open to all men and women and groups of good will."

#####

100-107111-1244A

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: September 29, 1953

FROM: SA E. K. DEANE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Date information received: September 28, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA E. K. DEANE AND SE P. G. MITCHELL

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(XXX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial
Exhibit

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEES

Description of exhibit: DAVID ALMAN

100-107111-1244B

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

1577

100-107111

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Ave.
New York City

Dear Friend:

Enclosed you will find a number of papers which we recommend for study by your committees. They are our "Pre-Conference" discussion sheets, and are to be considered simply as drafts which the full Conference will discuss and amend.

We should like to hear from your committee on these proposals.

Please be sure to give very serious thought to all questions of nominations, making certain that a) the best and most representative people, in whom you have the greatest confidence, are nominated; b) that the nominees agree to serve; c) that your nominations are made with your geographical region in mind.

Sincerely,

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

David Almond

David Almond

100-107111-1244B

PRE-CONFERENCE PAPER

Prepared by the National Committee
to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg
Case
1050 Sixth Ave.
For Chicago Conference, Oct. 10-11
1953

SUBJECT - NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

I: Structure

1. The National Conference of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees establishes a National Organization to implement its program.
2. The name of the National Organization shall be "National Organization of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees".
3. The policy making body of the Organization shall be a National Committee of 49 members, 15 members residing in the Western region (to Colorado, inclusive); 15 members residing in the Mid-Western region (to Ohio, inclusive), and 15 members residing in the East. Election to the National Committee shall be in accordance with Paragraph 6 of the Representation and Voting Plan of the National Conference. Subsequent vacancies in the National Committee shall be filled by procedures worked out by the National Committee.
4. The officers of the Organization shall be: a) 3 National Co-Chairmen, 1 from each region. They shall be elected in accordance with Paragraph 4 of the Representation and Voting Plan of the National Conference. Vacancies shall be filled by procedures worked out by the National Committee. The Co-Chairmen are automatically members of the National Committee. b) a National Director, elected in the same manner as the Co-Chairmen. The National Director is automatically elected to the National Committee.
- 5) Special Committees - The National Committee shall elect or appoint special Committees to further the aims of the Organization (legal, finance, research, other).
- 6) Rosenberg-Sobell Committees on community, city, state, professional, trade or regional levels will elect their own chairmen and officers.

Note: Nominees for any elective post at the Conference do not have to be present to be elected, but their consent to be nominated must be shown in writing or by another reasonable means.

100-107111-1244B

II: Method of Operation

- I) All future policy matters are to be determined by the National Committee. Such decisions can be made by
 - a) a meeting of the National Committee, at which there are present at least five members from each region, at a time and place set by the National Co-Chairmen. A majority vote of the members of each region shall be required for passage of motions. or
 - b) a mail referendum, supervised by the National Co-Chairmen, of the entire National Committee, with a

- 2) In the intervals between National Committee meetings and referenda, the National Co-Chairmen and the National Director shall guide the organization, and shall set up methods of consultation and decision convenient to them.
- 3) In the intervals between meetings and referenda of the above two bodies, the organization shall be guided by the fifteen National Committee members residing in the region in which the National Office is located. These fifteen members may elect a sub-committee to work with the National Director.
- 4) Initiative in policy making can come from any of the above Committees or National Officers, and from any affiliated Committee on a community, city, state, professional, trade, or regional level. Such proposals shall be directed in writing to the National Committee, who will process such proposals according to such procedures as they deem workable.
- 5) Duly arrived at policy decisions shall be for the guidance of all affiliated committees.
- 6) A National Office shall be maintained to expedite the work of the organization.

It is recommended that at this time the National Office be maintained in New York City to insure continuity in the work presently under way, to expedite legal conferences, and to give the National Committee an opportunity to make a change, if they desire to, under conditions which insure the smoothest possible transition.

100-107111-1244B

PRE-CONFERENCE PAPER -

Prepared by the National Committee
to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg
Case
1050 Sixth Ave
for Chicago Conference, Oct. 10-11
1953

SUBJECT - STATEMENT OF POLICY

Justice has not been done in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case.

Countless Americans doubted the evidence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. Countless more were appalled at the hysteria that dominated their trial, the inhuman sentences pronounced upon them, and the brutal haste in which the Rosenbergs were put to death.

Freedom from fear cannot exist side by side with such merciless and unwarranted deprivation of life and liberty. Patriotism and conscience requires that the truth in this case become known to all, that the surviving defendant in the case, Morton Sobell, be accorded his day in court under conditions of traditional respect for fairness and objectivity.

We, of the National Organization of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees number among us those who believe that the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell are innocent; those who question the fairness of the trial to which they were subjected; those who, accepting the verdict, could not accept the death sentence against the Rosenbergs, and do not accept the 30-year sentence against Sobell.

The National Organization of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees will make public the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case; it will insure that appeals will be made to the courts to review the case and to order a new trial for Morton Sobell; it will press vigorously for a transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz, so that his appeals to the court are not injured by absence of consultation with his council which Alcatraz imposes upon him; it will work for a reduction of the torturous 30-year sentence as alien to American concepts of fairness and equality under law.

We will stand together with any and all who are persuaded, in whole or in part, by these objectives.

We ask all who wish to make the phrase "with liberty and justice for all" a living reality to undertake this work of justice for Morton Sobell.

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100-107111-12448

PRE-CONFERENCE PAPER

Prepared by the National Committee to Secure
Justice in the Rosenberg Case

1050 Sixth Avenue
For Chicago Conference, Oct. 10-11, 1953

SUBJECT: REPRESENTATION AND VOTING PLAN OF CONFERENCE

- 1- The Conference shall be open to
 - a) delegates elected by community, city, state, or regional Rosenberg-Sobell Committees, with no limitation on the number which any committee on any level can elect;
 - b) observers sent by interested organizations;
 - c) interested individuals
- 2- Speaking privileges shall be accorded to all delegates and observers; and to individuals upon invitation by the Chair or by motion of the Conference.
- 3- Voting privileges shall reside in the delegates. "Consultative votes", not binding on the Conference, may be taken in which observers and individuals may vote, at the discretion of the Chair or by motion of the Conference.
- 4- For voting purposes, delegates shall be divided into three regions: West (Eastward to and including Colorado), Mid-West (Eastward to and including Ohio), East (to the Atlantic seaboard).

The delegates of each region will vote separately, and a motion will be considered passed if it has the majority of the votes of each region. A motion will be considered defeated if it lacks a majority in one or more regions.

This voting rule shall apply to all motions, and to the election of National Co-Chairmen and the National Director.
- 5- The election of members of the National Committee shall require the majority vote of the delegates of the region from which the nomination is made plus the majority vote of the delegates of one more region.

100-107111-1244 B

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: September 29, 1953

FROM: SA J. J. FREEHELEY

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CSNY 48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26 Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members or sympathizers occupy offices at this address. Prior to 2/1/52 the State and National Offices of the Civil Rights Congress were located at this address. Subsequent to that date space in the building has been occupied by CRT Publications, Inc., publishers of "New World Review" formerly known as "Soviet Russia Today" which has been cited as a Communist Front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 6/25/42 and 3/25/44.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received: September 21, 1953

Identity of employer who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA J. J. FREEHELEY AND SE R. W. THOMSON

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(~~xxx~~) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial _____
Exhibit# _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

WILLIAM A. REUBEN

100-107111

100-107111-12440
SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
OCT 2 1953
FBI - NEW YORK
[Signature]

At Last

**the truth behind
the Rosenbergs'
death and the
spy hunts!**

Exposing the REAL secret of the Atom Bomb Spy Hunt—the secret the Government has tried to suppress. "The Atom Bomb Spy Myth" by William A. Reuben shows how each planned step in the Cold War was preceded by an A-spy scare to soften up the American people for war!

DO YOU KNOW—

- That Fuchs worked with Nazis in Germany? And that the FBI, which said Fuchs led them to Gold, actually had been talking with Gold for three days before they ever saw Fuchs?
- That of the twenty-two arrested in the great Canadian "Atomic Bomb Spy Network," 14 were acquitted and of the others, none was convicted of espionage of any kind?
- That there has never been any proof of either Fuchs' or Gold's connection with espionage other than their own questionable "confessions"? And that both Fuchs and David Greenglass contradicted Gold, and Gold contradicted them and himself?
- That the FBI and the headlines convicted Brothman and Moskowitz as "atom spies" before they were tried, but in court the prosecutor had to admit that they had nothing to do with espionage?

These and Many More Facts in

CONTENTS

PROOF

INTRODUCTION: The Long Road from Hiroshima to the Rosenbergs.

Book I: The Secret

THE FIRST MILE: *Hiroshima*: "There is no Atom Secret".

THE SECOND MILE: *The Russians Have It*: But there is, There isn't, There is a Secret.

Book II: The Blueprint

THE THIRD MILE: *Canada*: The Atom Spy Plot That Never Was.

THE FOURTH MILE: *U.S.A.*: An A-Spy is Still-born.

THE FIFTH MILE: *The Condon Case*: If at Once You Don't Succeed . . .

THE SIXTH MILE: *A Spies and the 1948 Elections*:
-C. . . Try, Try Again.

THE SEVENTH MILE: *Bentley, Budenz and Chambers, Unlimited*: The Red Spy Circus Comes to Town.

THE EIGHTH MILE: "Within Recent Weeks an Explosion Occurred".

Book III: Reaction

THE NINTH MILE: Peace is a Four-letter Word.

THE TENTH MILE: *Klaus Fuchs*: There Were Other Crimes to Atone for.

THE ELEVENTH MILE: *Harry Gold*: "I Lied Desperately".

Book IV: Chain Reaction

THE TWELFTH MILE: *Summer*: Sixty Days that Changed the World.

THE THIRTEENTH MILE: *Alfred Dean Slack*: A Confessed Spy who Unconfessed.

THE FOURTEENTH MILE: *David Greenglass*: "The FBI Loosened the Springs of My Memory".

THE FIFTEENTH MILE: *Julius Rosenberg*: If Not Now, When? If Not Me, Who?

THE SIXTEENTH MILE: *Brothman and Moskowitz*: Their Secrets were in the Public Library.

THE SEVENTEENTH MILE: *Ethel Rosenberg*: "Like Others, We Spoke for Peace".

THE EIGHTEENTH MILE: *Ruth Greenglass*: She Bargained for Something Else.

THE NINETEENTH MILE: *Morton Sobell*: 30 Years for Five Conversations.

THE LAST MILE: "My husband and I are only Two People . . ."

INTRODUCTION

The Long Road from Hiroshima to the Rosenbergs,
"A necessary Byproduct of the Atomic Age,"

"This case", observed the prosecutor, just after the jury returned the verdict that was to mean death for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and a 30-year prison sentence for their co-defendant, Morton Sobell, "is a necessary byproduct of the atomic age."

The prosecutor, Irving Saypol by name, who would in a few months be rewarded for his success in convicting America's first "atom spies" by being elevated to a judgeship with a tenure of fourteen years and a yearly salary of \$28,000, told the jury that—as the spokesman for the Government of the United States—he was eminently satisfied "of the propriety of the virtue, of the justice" of their verdict. He said that it would serve as "a warning" and would supply "some significant lessons."

To the Government, as its position was represented by Saypol, the defendants were "traitorous Americans."

To the Government, as its position was represented in open court on the day of Ethel Rosenberg's arrest by Assistant Prosecutor Myles Lane, who was moved up a notch to take Saypol's position as prosecutor after the Rosenbergs' conviction, if not for the "crimes" of this man and wife "perhaps we would not have the present situation in Korea."

To the Government, their crime, as the prosecutor spelled it out in asking the jury to convict them, was that they had given to the Russians "the one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and the peace of the world—the atom bomb."

Thus did Justice view the crime.

One week later, the Law spoke up. In imposing the death penalty on the Rosenbergs, the trial judge, Irving R. Kaufman, went far beyond not only anything the prosecutor had said, but also anything the evidence showed. Judge Kaufman, declaring that the Rosenbergs' crime was "worse than murder," said that their treasonous conduct had "caused the Communist aggression in Korea with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 Americans, and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason." And the crime, this treasonous conduct that threatened the lives of millions? It was, as the Law expressed it, "putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb . . ."

Mercy was never heard from.

One man who could have granted it, President Harry S. Truman, granted pardons to a number of swindlers and thieves, but quit the office of Chief Executive of the United States without saying a solitary word about Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Mr. Truman's silence, coupled with the fact that he appointed both the prosecutor and the judge to office and that it was his Administration that conducted the first successful prosecution of "atom bomb spies," would seemingly be an eloquent—though

RECEIVED 9.21.53

FROM CSNY 48

1

An open letter to everyone who isn't afraid to face the facts:

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am about to expose a bigger secret than the atom bomb.

The heart of the secret is this:

Every single one of the Atom Bomb Spy Cases is a fraud.

Let me say it another way, so I'm sure you will understand:

Every single so-called Atom Bomb Spy, whether confessed or convicted, IS INNOCENT of the charges made.

I have the facts to back up this statement. It took me two years to collect them and put them into the manuscript for a book. The enclosed brochure will tell you about the book I have just written, "THE ATOM SPY MYTH - - From Hiroshima to the Rosenbergs."

You are, of course, entitled to know what my background is, as a means of helping you judge the seriousness of this book and the charges and evidence in it.

I wrote the first articles on the Trenton Six, based on facts previously unknown. These articles led to the saving from the electric chair of the six Negro men who were condemned to death, and to making the case a cause celebre throughout the world.

Again, in 1951, when there were no protests challenging the guilt of the Rosenbergs, I wrote the articles which led to the formation of the Rosenberg Committee and a world-wide movement for mercy and justice.

You can understand, I'm sure, why "THE ATOM SPY MYTH" will not be printed by ordinary publishers; why I've had to arrange to publish it myself. The book is at the printer's now and will be ready shortly. But I have spent all my funds in doing the research and the writing of the book, and I must obtain advance orders now. Otherwise, this secret hoax will remain a secret.

The regular trade edition is planned to sell at \$3. If you will send me at least \$3. now, you will make it possible for me to print the book and promote it so that it can have mass distribution. In return, I will send you a specially-bound presentation copy signed by me.

I hope you order some for your friends, too, at the same price. But I am depending on you for at least \$3. so that these hidden facts can be told. I am not asking for my sake. I am asking for the sake of those who have been involved and the others who will surely be involved unless you help me expose this hoax now. I am asking for the sake of Morton Sobell's freedom and for the sake of the Rosenberg's memory -- and for the sake of the truth they sacrificed their lives to make known.

An order blank is enclosed. Thank you, very much.

Gratefully,

William A. Reuben

Director, FBI (100-387835)

10/2/53

SAC, Philadelphia (100-37667)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Origin - New York)

The following quoted typewritten report was furnished by [REDACTED] of known reliability, on [REDACTED] to SA ROBERT D. AMO. This report is being maintained in Philadelphia file [REDACTED] b7D

The individual referred to as DON ROSENBERG in informant's report may be DON RUTENBERG, State Director of the Ohio Progressive Party. The Cleveland Office is being furnished a copy of this letter for information. Should the Cleveland Office desire further identification, it is suggested that they furnish a photograph of RUTENBERG to the Philadelphia Office so that it may be exhibited to [REDACTED] b7D

The individual referred to as Chairman ALMAN in the informant's report is believed to be DAVID ALMAN, Executive Secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and also the husband of EMILY ALMAN.

The typewritten report concerns the Rosenberg - Sobell Rally held at Randall's Island Stadium, New York City, on 9/16/53.

The report is quoted as follows:

"Rosenberg - Sobell Rally at Randall's Island Stadium
Sept. 16, 1953

Attendance - - 4 to 6,000

Chairman - ALMAN. He introduced the chorus under BOB HARVEY. Sang two songs - 'Last Night I Had the Strangest Dream' - 'Let Us Break Bread Together'.

- - -
ALMAN

"We are here to search for secrets other than those by which

RDA:EJH

cc: 1 - New York (100-107111)(Encl. - 2)(REG. MAIL)
1 - Cleveland (100-17087)(REG. MAIL)

[REDACTED] b7D
REGISTERED MAIL

See Exhibit 1B 544

100-107111-1246
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
OCT 2 1953
FBI - PHILADELPHIA

Director, FBI
PH 100-37667

10/2/53

Presidents and judges commit murder. How many among you are here because you can see that the fate of your loved ones is in jeopardy? How many among you are here because you know that the Rosenberg - Sobell case means peace and love in the world? How many among you are here because you seek justice for MORTON SOBELL? - Two members will not be present tonight. One has been grounded by the weather and the other was detained by union business (LEON BEVERLY President of Local 347, CIO United Packinghouse Workers).

- - -

CANTON RICHARD FULTON

"God will not forget the cry of the humble. He will judge among all the nations and single out the makers of evil. People of education and learning are the first to see the truth, especially when justice is concerned. (also sang several prayers for the Rosenbergs in Hebrew)

- - -

Prof. EPHRAIM CROSS - City College of New York
(described by chairman as the man to whom the Rosenberg committee first turned for advice)

"It is a very peculiar thing, truth. The truth is subversive - the truth is America. There might be millions in the world but one voice may be uttering the truth. We have three jurists who have doubts about the case. I would willingly pit their knowledge against the rest of the Supreme Court. I am sure they would hold their own. The Court of Appeals was divided on the ROSENBERGS - so there must certainly be much doubt in the Sobell case. I think any further remarks I might make would be superfluous.

- - -

DON ROSENBERG - American Veterans C.
(described as man who coordinated the efforts of millions around the country and in Washington D.C.)

10/2/53

"We visited every member of Congress. Not one member of Congress had courage to speak out in public. Twelve members read the trial record. One Senator read it in four nights - he then told me, 'They were framed.' Seventy-five members of Congress had expressed themselves in some way for clemency. The Justice Dept. took evidence less believable than on television programs and attempted to convince the people of America. There were members of the Justice Dept. who expressed themselves for clemency. Letters from Rabbis came in by thousands. There was no regard in the Justice Dept. for those letters. The State Dept. had to sell to the rest of the world that American justice was still alive. They barred SIDNEY SILVERMAN from coming here to speak. State Dept. instructed its Ambassadors to explain its position to the world. Soon after this our ambassador to France came out for clemency.

"Clergymen, after threatening to force their way in, were finally granted an interview by Pres. EISENHOWER. Listen to his words. He told these clergymen, 'My military experience has taught me that sometimes public execution is necessary to prevent insubordination.' They were shocked beyond words. The attempt to intimidate the American people is being answered right here.

"Deputy Chief of Police shook my hand and congratulated us on our orderliness during that long vigil in Washington. There were old women there. Newspaper reporters hugged us. Ninety percent of the taxi drivers I spoke to were for clemency. I remember the people who were there from all over the country - I remember the hecklers with anti-Semitic signs - I remember all this and more.

"There have been many attacks on civil liberties of the people since the end of World War 2 but none have aroused the people like now. I dedicated myself so that SOPHIE ROSENBERG might see justice done for her children and her grandchildren. I stand with you dedicating ourselves to work so that HELEN SOBELL might again see her husband.

- - -

Director, FBI
PH 100-37667

10/2/53

FETE SEEGFR - Folk singer
(Sang a song which he said was a favorite at Brooklyn College)

"We know that they killed the ROSENBERGS thinking they were not
killing two people but all of us. (another song)

- - -

HELEN SOBELL

"I am the wife of MORTON SOBELL - I wait each day for his
return. He writes to me saying that he thinks of each of us. These
are his words -

'Ten months in Alcatraz - three years in prison - has not
broken me, nor will it ever. What did I want for my children?
That they should grow up in a world at peace, without discrimination.
The whole story is too incredible - few people have any idea what
took place in court. Such meaningless lies were tossed at me as
evidence. I am innocent - I must walk free - with so many people
on my side I will not fail.'

"MORTON SOBELL hears the man and the great today - Dr. UREY
said, 'SOBELL's sentence is completely out of line with the evidence.
I do not know what he did.'

"Tonight we can not do what we would do in terms of money.
We are not allowed to collect money. We have prepared a precious
thing - it is a book of life - here you will find more words of
MORTON SOBELL: 'How could they do it? What are they afraid of?
There are worse things than facing death when your cause is just.'

"It is your privilege tonight to buy this journal. This money
is not money for telephone bills or for rent - this money for life -
life can not be bought cheaply.

- - -

- 4 -

100-107111-1246

10/2/53

Chairman

"We have received a greeting from the Artists of Italy. After the sentencing reporters in Italy said that all Italians without exception were for clemency.

"There will be a meeting in Chicago on October 10 and 11. Rosenberg committees at this meeting will make plans to continue to arouse the country and the world to justice.

"Every great movement rests with the people - they have the capacity to transmit their knowledge to millions. The Rosenberg Committee had that capacity. Mr. BRAININ gave us a faith to move millions - no scheme, no ideas.

- - -

EMILY ALMAN

(introduced as the architect of the Rosenberg case)

"The execution of the Rosenbergs and the 30 yr. sentence of MORTON SOBELL show that loyalty oaths, witch hunts, etc., lead inevitably to public execution. So it was in England in the days of Joan of Arc - So it was in Germany - And so it was in the United States in 1953. We must say we are concerned not only with those already gone, but with the lives of our loved ones. The ROSENBERG - SOBELL case shows that our future is in serious jeopardy. The past ten years have been sad ones. Laws have been passed making free speech a crime. We have seen the spectacle of the Supreme Court abdicate its responsibility to examine case records. 1953 found government employees leaving their jobs and their country rather than face inquiries. Our country was founded by just such people as these.

"The Rosenberg case opened on a political note. The jury was constantly subjected to lectures on communism. What made it possible for a jury to bring back a verdict of guilty? We have examined the records and found the evidence to be perjured. Let us examine the evidence against MORTON SOBELL - MAX ELLITCHER was only person to mention the word espionage against MORTON SOBELL. On page 13 of evidence he stated, 'MORTY is in it, too.' MAX ELLITCHER constantly

10/2/53

reverts to his favorite theme - Communism. I don't believe the conversation between MAX and JULIUS ever occurred - yet this was major evidence. I have gone through different pieces of conversation supposedly between SOBELL and MAX ELLITCHER - 'I need some young spies' - SOBELL. This was supposed to prove that SOBELL and ROSENBERG were spies.

"I call this 'The wild ride through Queens'. MAX drove from Washington to SOBELL's house saying the F.B.I. was following him. Defense challenged, saying, 'If F.B.I. was following wasn't it silly to go to house of SOBELL?' This was the proof offered in your name by the govt. of the U.S. - ELIZABETH BENTLEY didn't know SOBELL. Nobody did. ELLITCHER testified he saw ROSENBERG in college when he was 19 and didn't see him again for six years. An attempt at close ideological association. The govt. never indicated that SOBELL or ROSENBERG thought each other Communists. They did not prove close ideological association any more than they proved espionage. We submit that only by twisting and turning the truth can the evidence of MAX ELLITCHER be used against SOBELL. There were letters to members of SOBELL's family while in Mexico. Nobody proved he went to Mexico for espionage. No letter or action indicated espionage. HELENE ELLITCHER and SYLVIA DANZIGER engaged in conversations. BILL went to SOBELL's house to borrow an electric drill. F.B.I. accused BILL DANZIGER - he was trying to give SOBELL an excuse. First time questioned he was threatened into trying to alter his testimony.

"There can be no question that SOBELL was concerned for his family in the U.S. There also was no question that SOBELL was afraid that stool pigeons and former classmates might turn on him. The years between 1946 and 1950 showed him that his future as a scientist in U.S. was imperilled. All letters examined and friends questioned said nothing about espionage. When ROSENBERG was arrested, SOBELL knew and saw that his life was in danger - he saw that his old friends would become unwilling tools of an unscrupulous prosecutor. From all available records MORTON SOBELL and his family were preparing to return to U.S. when they were arrested - even to getting proper 'shots' and vaccinations. Perhaps they felt that the U.S. was not yet a lost cause. There are many personal reasons

Director, FBI
PH 100-37667

10/2/53

and complex motives which can be suggested to show why the SOBELLs did not write to each other. Without the so-called evidence of flight the only evidence against SOBELL was MAX ELLITCHER.

"SOBELL and his family were kidnapped in Mexico. He said, 'They accused me of robbing a bank - beat on the head with black-jacks.' A man told guards in English, 'If he makes trouble, shoot him.'

"In attempting to cover its illegal move the govt. forced him to sign a card which said he was, 'Deported from Mexico.' Mrs. SOBELL and a crying baby were kept in a convoy of ten cars for three days without being let out.

"An atmosphere of terror which permits a friend to testify against a friend is a corruption of everything our country stood for. Today, MORTON SOBELL is in Alcatraz, MAX ELLITCHER is guaranteed a lifetime job.

"The judge assisted and guided the prosecution while hindering the defense. This is the atmosphere in which the Supreme Court found itself, bringing the U.S. to its lowest ebb. We shall return to the courts for an appeal and review of the case for MORTON SOBELL. We shall demand that the torture of MORTON SOBELL must stop - his placement in Alcatraz to break him must stop. In time the millions will fully understand the Sobell - Rosenberg case. It was said in France that 'the Rosenberg case was the Stalingrad of the conscience.' In the U.S. it was the Valley Forge of our times. We learned from the ROSENBERGS the meaning of patriotism. We learned that we shall be used for the opening of concentration camps and gas chambers. The ROSENBERGS gave gift of their lives to their country which was full of lies and distortion. SOBELL could have had a lifetime of security if he wished to follow in the footsteps of the liars and the stoolpigeons. This man must go free sooner than 1980. We want him out of Alcatraz and brought to the east coast where he can obtain help. We demand a new trial for SOBELL and a review of the entire Sobell - Rosenberg case. The whole case was based on perjured testimony.

Director, FBI
PH 100-37667

10/2/53

"Send telegrams demanding removal of SOBELL from Alcatraz. See to it that hundreds of people join you in doing the same thing. We will not stop until America knows that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG died in innocence. MORTON SOBELL represents the best in America today. This is our job. The govt must declare their's and SOBELL's innocence. Let no day go by without working for the Freedom of MORTON SOBELL. I suggest that his 30 yrs. imprisonment is a personal tragedy. Work every day - guarantee funds for MORTON SOBELL.

"There will be a young people's conference on the Rosenberg case on Oct. 18."

[REDACTED] also furnished the following items obtained at the above rally and which are being transmitted herewith to the New York Office: b7D

1. A booklet entitled "Never Losing Faith..." purchased by [REDACTED] at rally. b7D
2. Leaflet "Peace - Democracy," which was handed out at the rally.

The above items were obtained from [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] by SA b7D
ROBERT D. AMO.

[REDACTED]
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

OCTOBER 2, 1953

SC, PITTSBURGH (100-11247)

REGISTERED MAIL

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(NEW YORK ORIGIN)

On September 19, 1953, [redacted] personally turned over to SA JOSEPH J. O'NEILL, Pittsburgh, the following documents which were received by [redacted] both of known reliability, and which were issued by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Post Office Box 805, Philadelphia (5), Pa.:

- 1). Letter dated August 6, 1953, signed by JEAN D. FRANTJIS, Executive Secretary, regarding the ROSENBERG case, which letter contained as enclosures the following:
 - a). "Did the Rosenbergs Have Full Measure of Justice?"
 - b). "A Call to the Eastern Seaboard Conference of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case," dated August 15-16, 1953, at New York, New York.
 - c). "America's Conscience Speaks on the Rosenberg Execution" regarding justice for MORTON SOBEL.

Informant also furnished a mimeographed letter issued by JEAN D. FRANTJIS, Executive Secretary of subject organization, which letter contained as an enclosure a brochure advertising WILLIAM A. REUBEN's book, entitled "The Atom Spy Myth From Hiroshima to the Rosenbergs", which book was published by "Action Books", Room 2800, 165 Broadway, New York (6), New York.

The above described documents are being furnished to the Philadelphia Office as a matter of information and as enclosures herewith.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Class
DATE ES/mon 2-22-78

JJO'N/jw
cc: 1-New York (Info)
1-Pittsburgh File [redacted]
1-Pittsburgh File [redacted]

60-10711-1246A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 5 1953	
FBI NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

CLASSIFIED BY 493-AP/ads 6/17/78
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: October 2, 1953

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

() CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office, evidence concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This building is occupied by National Headquarters of the IWO.

(X) CSNY 426, of known reliability made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National, State and N.Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

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Date information received September 30, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA E. K. DEANE AND SA K. F. BUCKLEY

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(X) Placed in NY file 100-107111

Serial _____
Exhibit# _____

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Description of exhibit: PROF. ANTON J. CARLSON

PROF. STEPHEN S. LOVE

100-107111-1247

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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OCT 2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

For Immediate Release

PROFESSOR LOVE ANALYSES SOBELL CASE
FOR NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

Anton J. Carlson, Prof. Emeritus of Physiology at University of Chicago, Among Other Notables to Take Part

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 - An analysis of the case of Morton Sobell is being prepared for the Rosenberg-Sobell national conference in Chicago on Oct. 10-11 by Professor Stephen S. Love, former chairman of the Character and Fitness Committee of the Illinois Bar Association.

Love, one of the nation's outstanding legal authorities, will present the analysis which he undertook following widespread acclaim for his study and refutation of the conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. He participated in the demand for clemency and delivered the major address before some 13,000 persons at the clemency meeting last May at Randall's Island Stadium in New York.

Prof. Anton J. Carlson, professor emeritus of physiology of the University of Chicago, will also be among those participating in the conference.

The two-day meeting was called by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case to plan a national campaign for winning a new trial for Morton Sobell and spreading the facts that have convinced millions here and abroad that the Rosenbergs were innocent.

Sessions will be at the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Among those participating will be members of the legal profession and other important fields of work from virtually every state in the nation.

A public session will be held on Saturday night, Oct. 10, at which Helen Sobell, the wife of Morton Sobell, will appeal for a new trial for her husband.

Morton Sobell, co-defendant with the Rosenbergs, has been condemned to 30 years in Alcatraz. He swears he is innocent. An appeal is now before the Circuit Court of Appeals on grounds of new evidence discovered in the case. Argument will be heard at Federal Court in New York City at 10:30 a.m. Monday, October 5.

###

100-107111-1247

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

SUBJECT : NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

October 2, 1953

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Date of information received September 29, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA E. K. DEANE AND SE P. G. MITCHELL

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Exhibit # _____

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Description of exhibit:

~~DAVID ALMAN~~

100-107111

100-107111-1248

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
.....
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1050 Sixth Avenue
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Friend:

Sixty days have passed since the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. But the Rosenberg case continues to be a part of the minds and conscience of many Americans.

Columnists, editorial writers, letters to the editors, press and radio commentators continue to argue "the facts" in the Rosenberg case and the Rosenberg execution. The opinions of Justices Douglas and Black, the latest statement of Justice Frankfurter followed by a still later statement of Justice Vinson make even clearer the continued concern in the case.

Hundreds of letters have come into the National Committee office expressing many shades of opinion. People who once had "grave doubts" as to the guilt of the Rosenbergs write and tell us that they are convinced the Rosenbergs were innocent. Others who entered the Rosenberg clemency appeal because of their aversion to capital punishment write and ask for a copy of the court transcript because they have begun to have "grave doubts" as to the guilt of the Rosenbergs. Still others who did not read the new evidence in the case write and request further literature from the Committee.

This diversity of opinion and reaction reflects a genuine interest and a determination to continue efforts to seek the truth in the Rosenberg case.

The task of bringing home the lessons of the Rosenberg case remains to be accomplished. With the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the opportunity to secure justice for them was taken away. It is our responsibility to establish the truth in the case and to inform the American people of the significance of this injustice.

All of us are aware that the same hysteria and disregard for justice that brought about the death sentence of the Rosenbergs resulted in a similar denial of justice to Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case.

With the same barbaric inhumanity which rushed the Rosenbergs to the electric chair, Morton Sobell was ordered to serve his 30-year sentence in Alcatraz, America's Devil's Island.

We must spare no efforts to see that a public

appeal for a new trial for Morton Sobell be forthwith put into motion. For we believe that a new trial must be won for Morton Sobell in an atmosphere free of the pressures and hysteria that marked the last trial.

The question of how we are to accomplish these tasks has been the subject of much discussion. Three major conferences have taken place, two in the West, one in the East, committee meetings have continued for activity and discussion purposes, and the sale of the Death House Letters and of other literature has shown a constant increase. This desire to continue the work has not been confined to the Rosenberg committees. You know of the significant meeting held by Dr. Harold Urey, Dean Bernard Loomer and others in Chicago; it can even be said that certain major newspapers and magazines have indicated they would like to see some changes in the policy of the Supreme Court as a result of the execution, changes which would prevent a repetition of its failure to review the merits of the Rosenberg conviction.

Our Committee feels that the major work confronting all those who are actively concerned in the Rosenberg case is that of enlisting all men and women of good will who appealed for clemency, in the campaign for justice for Morton Sobell. Any concept of a campaign around Sobell which is self-limiting, that makes only a token effort to interest several millions of Americans in it, is a disservice to the cause of justice and to Morton Sobell. Further, we believe that many new millions who remained aloof in the Rosenberg campaign, can by patient, informative, hard work be brought into the new campaign.

An all out campaign around Sobell and the issues in his case is called for. But "all out" only has meaning if it means millions of Americans. "All out" does not consist simply of passionate phrases of dedication, but also of a willingness to learn to speak in terms that people not so dedicated or concerned will understand.

This brings us to the question of program and policy. And here we must look back for a moment. It would have been very easy in the Rosenberg campaign for our Committee to have associated itself solely with a position that the Rosenbergs were innocent and that they had been framed. But our Committee would have been evading its real purpose and responsibility had it taken such a position.

Its responsibility was to inform and enlist public opinion. Not simply to organize the few score thousand who were already convinced that the Rosenbergs were innocent, but to make contact with millions of Americans who believed the Rosenbergs guilty, and who were being misled into believing that the Rosenbergs had had their day in court. Our Committee pushed aside the temptation to follow the path of

least resistance. It chose the hard way, the way of winning to the Rosenberg fight those who had become part of the hysteria and those who had accepted the persecution of political minorities.

We think it is safe to say that of over three million Americans who joined the appeal for clemency, the majority agree with our government's basic foreign and domestic policies. This is true of the unknown millions as well as the most prominent persons who appealed for clemency. It was these millions who made the Rosenberg case the issue it finally became. If they had not spoken up, the Rosenbergs would have died without awakening America's conscience.

There are some today, who, as we enter a new period in the campaign would prefer to take an easy road. There are others who, because of the strength of their conviction and devotion would likewise take this road, forgetting very often how they themselves were first brought into this campaign and forgetting too that the program and policy of "grave doubt" enunciated by the Committee was flexible enough to embrace the convinced as well as the unconvinced.

The easy road for us would be a hard and long road for Morton Sobell and for justice. There are many matters on which compromises can be made, but to compromise with the obligations of winning all-out American public opinion for this issue is impossible.

There are some who feel that program and policy is not of great importance, that it matters not whether we say we want to free Morton Sobell, or whether we say we want a new trial for him, or simply a review of his case or only his removal from Alcatraz.

It doesn't matter--if we are content to be voices in the wilderness, but if we are to speak to people in the cities and towns and on the farms of America, it matters a great deal whether we project a program they understand and present them with issues they can support.

Two views have arisen in these 60 days. Both stem from a deep feeling of devotion to the Rosenberg case. The first view is that a program be adopted calling for continued efforts to bring the truth in the Rosenberg case to the public, to bring public pressure for a review for Morton Sobell and for a new trial for him, and for his removal from Alcatraz. That program is an extension of the program enunciated from the beginning of the Rosenberg case.

The second view is that a program be adopted

calling for vindication of the Rosenbergs and freedom for Morton Sobell, within which framework the specific objectives in respect to the Rosenbergs and Sobell would be fought for.

The officers of the Committee feel that the first view affords the greatest degree of flexibility. It offers also the greatest possibilities for an expanded all-out campaign for Morton Sobell as well as the best hopes for success.

It must be said, however, that our Committee, as it has done in the past, must give a platform to all views on the Rosenberg case. The question of our government's position, insofar as it is directly related to the case, has never been excluded from our meetings or literature. The absence or presence of these views in the campaign is not the issue. The issue is the program of the campaign. Are we to insist that persons must be of any one political persuasion in order to work with us for Sobell? That would be the height of irresponsibility.

We feel that the new campaign should make every attempt to consolidate organizationally many of the forces who were won to the Rosenberg campaign.

We are proposing that steps be taken, therefore, to hold a national conference on the weekend of September 26, 27 to set up a new committee and to adopt a program.

Between then and now we urge our committees to embark upon a campaign of bringing the meaning of the Rosenberg case before the American public with full attention being given to the significance of the continued fight for justice for Morton Sobell. At the same time the full facts in the Sobell case should be introduced to the American people.

We urge our committees to begin a campaign on behalf of Morton Sobell directed to the Attorney General asking that his department consent to motions for review and a new trial. Literature will shortly be made available to be used in this campaign.

Meanwhile, the committees should begin their preparations for the National Conference. They should discuss the program they would like to see that Conference adopt and the form of organization they believe should emerge from it.

At this time it is our recommendation that the new committee be headed by three national co-chairmen, representing the West, Midwest, and East and by a National Committee likewise representing these three areas.

We would appreciate hearing from you as your work and discussion goes on.

Sincerely yours,

David Alman
National Executive Secretary

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC
FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

W. J. F.

CONFIDENTIAL

October 2, 1953

SUBJECT : NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Date of information received September 29, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA E. K. DEANE AND SA P. G. MITCHELL

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

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Exhibit #

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Description of exhibit:

EMILY ALMAN

100-107111-1249

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Dear Friend:

Ninety percent of the American people opposed the execution of the Rosenbergs. This is the report of the press on the polls taken. In the National Office are clippings from across the country reflecting the tremendous discussion among the people.

We have attempted to reflect some of this comment through the enclosed leaflet, "America's Conscience Speaks on the Rosenberg Execution".

The Resolution of the Eastern Seaboard Conference calls for a program to reach millions with the facts of the Rosenberg Case, and to begin the drive for a new trial for Morton Sobell, "in an atmosphere free of the pressure and hysteria" that resulted in the execution of two of the defendants and a living death sentence in Alcatraz for the third.

Between now and the holding of a National Conference the millions whose interest was aroused in the struggle for clemency must and can be reached. Our immediate needs require thousands of leaflets, the preparation of special pamphlets and books, the continuation of investigations. We want one thousand friends to join in personal dedication to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg through the National Rosenberg Dedication Journal.

Many of you took pictures of the Washington Delegations, the funeral, the activity throughout the country. Will you send them to us for use in the film that is now being prepared?

If you live around New York will you give some time at our office. We need clerical help, we need typists, we need people to telephone. Thousands will come to the Rosenberg Dedication Rally at Randall's Island, but only if we reach them.

Sincerely,

Emily Alman

Emily Alman
Executive Secretary

100-107111-1249

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

SUBJECT : NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

October 2, 1953

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Description of exhibit: DR. RALPH LAPP EMILY ALMAN

100-107111-1250

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OCT 2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-107111

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1050 Sixth Avenue
New York 18, N.Y.
Longacre 4-9585

Dear Friend:

In the Spring of 1980 Morton Sobell will "go free"--unless we act now.

With the same barbaric indifference with which he condemned Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to their deaths, Judge Kaufman condemned Morton Sobell to 30 years.

Ruling out any hope of parole, the Judge stipulated that since Morton Sobell was not guilty of atomic espionage, he would therefore be allowed to live -- a life in Alcatraz.

The execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg did not end the Rosenberg case. The case lives in the hearts and minds of millions of Americans who loved them. It lives in the person of their co-defendant, Morton Sobell.

It is within our power to spread the full truth and see that Morton Sobell does not remain in prison until 1980, but gets a chance to prove his innocence in a new trial free of hysteria.

The case against the Rosenbergs is cracking at the seams. Only this week Dr. Ralph Lapp, one of the nation's leading atomic energy experts, asserted over a coast-to-coast CBS TV program that the Rosenbergs couldn't have given Russia the atomic bomb secret, that making A-bombs was a matter of production, not of secrets. Thus, the very basis on which Kaufman sentenced them to death and on which President Eisenhower denied clemency is being refuted.

On September 16 we will gather at Randall's Island Stadium to serve notice that we will not rest until all of the truth is known. This meeting will tell our fellow Americans why we are determined to win a new trial for Morton Sobell and spread the true facts about the Rosenberg case.

Some 10,000 persons attended the Randall's Island clemency rally in May. The execution of the Rosenbergs was supposed to silence those who had spoken out. By coming back to Randall's Island in numbers twice as large, we will show that we have been made more determined to carry on the fight by the courage with which Ethel and Julius Rosenberg faced death. We will be showing the way to Americans throughout the country who stand for justice.

Enclosed are tickets for the Randall's Island meeting. We urge you to sell every one of them, then write for more. Each ticket should go to someone who pledges to attend the meeting. There must not be any empty seats. The conscience of America demands that this be accomplished.

Sincerely,
EMILY ALMAN

100-10711-1250

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: October 2, 1953

FROM : SA J. J. FEEHELEY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

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Date information received October 1, 1953

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SA J. J. FEEHELEY AND SE V. H. MC PEAK

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100-107111-1251

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OCT 2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>J. J. Feeheley</i>	

(6)

100-107111

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Avenue
New York 18, New York

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS NEW EVIDENCE
TO BE AIRED IN COURT HEARING ON SOBELL CASE

Rosenberg Committee Condemned

"Attempt to Cover Up Truth"

NEW YORK, Sept. 28--A government attempt to suppress the new evidence introduced in the Rosenberg-Sobell case will be argued in the Circuit Court of Appeals on Monday, Oct. 5, in connection with an appeal by Morton Sobell from his 30-year sentence in Alcatraz.

The case is scheduled to be heard at 10:30 a.m. on the 17th floor of the Federal Court House at Foley Square.

Sobell is appealing on the basis of new evidence presented last June in the legal battle to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The appeal by the Rosenbergs and Sobell on these grounds was rejected in District Court. While counsel for the Rosenbergs rushed further appeals with little time for preparation, counsel for Sobell postponed his appeals to the higher courts.

On Oct. 5 the court will hear a motion made by U.S. Attorney Kilsheimer to dismiss the Sobell appeal on a claim that the new evidence already has been disposed of by the courts in connection with the Rosenberg motions.

The court will also hear a motion made by Howard N. Meyer, counsel for Sobell, calling for additional time to prepare argument on the appeal.

100-107111-1251

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case condemned the government's move as an attempt to "hide the evidence that has convinced millions that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell are innocent and left grave doubts in the minds of additional millions".

The Committee said: "The Attorney General's office has blocked every attempt to examine the new evidence. Now it presents the shocking and unprecedented haste with which the Rosenbergs were rushed to their deaths as an excuse to deny justice to Sobell. It is appalling that the Rosenbergs died without the Supreme Court ever having passed on the new evidence.

"There is the affidavit proving that the Rosenbergs bought their console table at Macy's Department Store in New York and did not get it from the Russians as the prosecution had claimed; there is the document in prosecution witness David Greenglass' own handwriting revealing that he perjured himself; and there is an affidavit proving that Greenglass stole uranium from the government but covered this up at the trial.

"While the major portion of the new evidence deals with testimony against the Rosenbergs, it is applicable to Sobell because of the "conspiracy" charge.

"The new evidence must be examined. It is the job of the prosecution to see that the truth is found, not to try to cover up the truth. The American people must see that the case of Morton Sobell gets the fullest hearing and that attempts to suppress important evidence are thwarted."

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

SUBJECT : NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

October 2, 1953

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FBI - NEW YORK	

100-107111

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Avenue
New York City

Dear Friend:

A full account of the Eastern Seaboard Conference will be sent shortly, but there is one decision in our program for action that cannot wait.

The National Committee is planning a Journal of Dedication in conjunction with the Rosenberg Dedication rally on September 16th. There we will keep faith with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and launch the public campaign for Morton Sobell.

This booklet will be more than a souvenir - it will carry highlights of the people's struggle; - poetry that Ethel and Julius inspired; messages from abroad; special photographs, etc.

We believe there are hundreds of individuals who will want to join in expression of dedication through this journal. We believe our committees throughout the nation will want to share in public expression of their sentiments.

You can do so in two ways - subscribing to a Dedication page in the journal or through placing your name on a Personal Dedication statement. (See enclosed) The funds you raise will defray the tremendous financial burden assumed by the National Committee in the last tragic stage of the fight for the lives of the Rosenbergs, and start off the Sobell drive. Millions do not yet know the facts of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, the reasons that moved millions here and abroad to fight for clemency.

Time is very short. There are only three weeks before the Journal goes to press. We urge that you go to your friends, to your neighbors, to your co-workers.

Let us put our anger and our grief to purposeful action.

Let the Journal show the tribute of thousands throughout America. Help us bring thousands to the Rosenberg Dedication rally on Wednesday evening, September 16th.

TICKET ORDER BLANK FOR ROSENBERG DEDICATION RALLY

RANDALL'S ISLAND, N.Y.C. Wednesday, Sept. 16

No. tickets _____ \$1.00 plus tax .20

No. field tickets _____ \$1.50 plus tax .30

Enclosed please find \$ _____ for tickets

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

100-107111-1252

JOURNAL OF

D E D I C A T I O N T O J U S T I C E

to be published September 16, 1953

SPACE RATES: (FULL PAGE (8½X11) - \$250.00
 (HALF PAGE - 125.00
 (QUARTER PAGE - 65.00
 (TENTH OF A PAGE) - 25.00

AMOUNT OF SPACE DESIRED: Full Page Half Page

Quarter Page Tenth of a Page

Name _____

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Issued By: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
 ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE
 1050 Sixth Avenue
 New York, N.Y. 100-10711-1252

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC
 FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT : NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
 JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

October 2, 1953

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100-107111-1253

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100-107111

EASTERN SEABOARD CONFERENCE ON THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16 and SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1953

MANHATTAN TOWERS HOTEL

RESOLUTION ON POLICY AND PROGRAM

The various committees and groups assembled here came into existence during the lifetime of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg because they shared the common belief that justice had not been done in the Rosenberg Case.

We believed then, as we do now, that the absence of justice in their case was a cause of great concern to all Americans, for it violated the sense of security and confidence in the courts which is our heritage.

Millions of our fellow citizens signified their agreement with this position, many by joining in a plea for a review of the Rosenberg Case by the Supreme Court, many by pleading that the lives of the Rosenbergs be spared.

Justice has still not been done in the Rosenberg Case and the sense of security and confidence of our fellow citizens has been violated.

The Rosenbergs were executed by a denial of due process in the courts, by the absence of elementary human feelings of compassion in the Chief Executive; and by disregard for the name and reputation of our country in the eyes of the world.

Morton Sobell, co-defendant of the Rosenbergs, is serving a thirty year sentence in America's "Devils Island"--Alcatraz-- deprived of the right to see his children for many years.

The Rosenberg orphans, Michael and Robert, carry with them the burden of the injustice of which their parents were victims.

We here resolve that we shall continue to seek justice in the Rosenberg Case; that we shall continue to acquaint our fellow citizens with the truth in the case; that we shall seek to secure the removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz, a review of his case by the Supreme Court; - a new and just trial for him; and that we shall seek to secure the economic future of the Rosenberg children.

THE CONSCIENCE OF AMERICA DEMANDS THIS.

100-104111-1253

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC
 FROM : E. K. DEANE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT : NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
 JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

October 2, 1953

CSNY 58, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 6 East 17th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, an organization which has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date of information received September 29, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA E. K. DEANE AND SE P. G. MITCHELL

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(xx) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial
 Exhibit #

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

100-107111-1254

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OCT 2 1953	

100-107111

RESOLUTION ON SUPREME COURT JUSTICES
DOUGLAS, BLACK, FRANKFURTER

ADOPTED BY EASTERN SEABOARD CONFERENCE
August 16, 1953

We offer our deepest respects to Supreme Court Justices Hugo Black, and William O. Douglas for their efforts to bring about a review of the Rosenberg and Sobell cases by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Justice Black, joined later by Justice Douglas, alone sought from the start to win acceptance of the case for review by the Supreme Court rather than to condone by silence the first political executions in our nation's history.

We appreciate the dissent of Justice Frankfurter who stated "... history also has its claims".

RESOLUTION ON ATTORNEY EMANUEL BLOCH

ADOPTED BY EASTERN SEABOARD CONFERENCE
August 16, 1953

For his selfless and untiring pursuit of justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg throughout the whole period of their ordeal, we extend our most sincere admiration, respect and gratitude to Attorney Emanuel H. Bloch and to those associated with him in this historic fight for justice.

We join with Mr. Bloch in his public appreciation of the special contributions of Attorneys Fyke Farmer of Tennessee and Daniel Marshall of California in the final effort to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

100-107111-1254

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT : NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

October 2, 1953

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
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FBI - NEW YORK	

100-107111

Can YOUR conscience rest?

Three U.S. Supreme Court Justices believe Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed illegally.

Record never reviewed.

Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the Rosenberg Case, is serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz. There is still opportunity to secure justice for him.



ATTEND THE

ROSENBERG DEDICATION RALLY

**WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 7:30 P.M.
RANDALL'S ISLAND STADIUM**

(Buses leave from Lexington Avenue and 125th St.)

TICKETS: \$1.00 PLUS TAX

FIELD SEATS: \$1.50 PLUS TAX

Persons Under 16 FREE

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT:

**National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave. New York 18, N.Y. 10-4-95-95**

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC
FROM : SA E. K. DEANE
SUBJECT : NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

CONFIDENTIAL

October 2, 1953

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Description of exhibit:

100-107111-1256

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

America's Conscience Speaks



on the

ROSENBERG

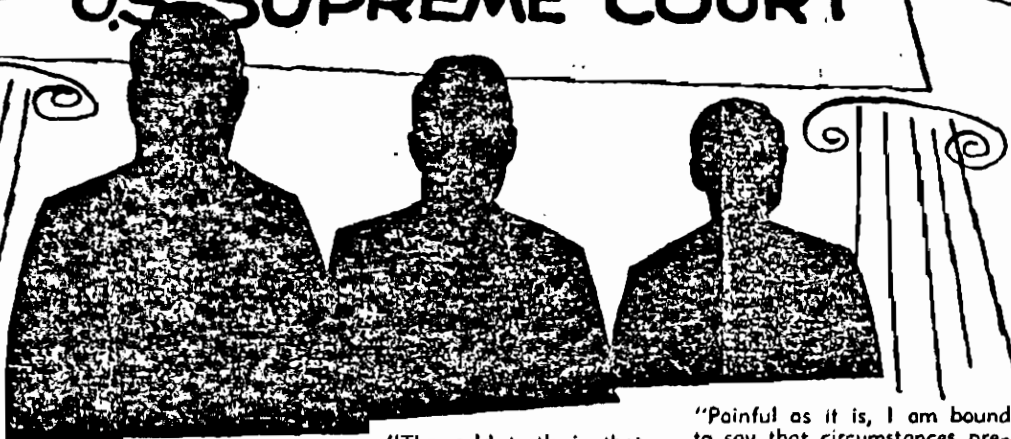
Execution

Received SEP 29 1953

From CSNY 58

100-107111-1256

U.S. SUPREME COURT



"This court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial."

—Justice Hugo Black

"The cold truth is that the death sentence may not be imposed for what the Rosenbergs did unless the jury so recommends. . . . I know deep in my heart that I am right on the law."

—Justice William O. Douglas

"Painful as it is, I am bound to say that circumstances precluded what to me are indispensable conditions for solid judicial judgment. . . . To be writing an opinion in a case affecting two lives after the curtain has been wrung down upon them has the appearance of pathetic futility. But history also has its claims."

—Justice Felix Frankfurter

"I can only say that having once read the evidence in the Rosenberg case I find it very shaky. It was impossible for me to do anything else but try to secure elementary justice."

—DR. HAROLD C. UREY, atomic scientist and Nobel Prize winner.

"President Eisenhower's experience has been largely military. Consequently, he was concerned with the deterrent effect of the policy of execution. In my own mind, he was not really informed of the legal aspects of the case, and he was not really aware that the Supreme Court had never looked at the record of this case to test the weight and validity of the evidence and the fairness of the trial."

—DR. BERNARD M. LOOMER, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, in a message to the San Francisco Rosenberg Conference. Dr. Loomer headed a delegation to the White House as a representative of 2300 Protestant Ministers.

"If only those two little children would not cry so!"

—ROBERT SMITH, columnist, Berkshire Eagle, Pittsfield, Mass., June 29, 1953.

". . . the Supreme Court did less than its proper work when it refused some six times to take for review and decision a case of such magnitude."

—ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH, June 21, 1953.

"The execution of the Rosenbergs was a sickening and disheartening failure—of the American Conscience, of the American sense of fair play, of American moral leadership and of American justice. . . . The plain fact is that the Supreme Court consistently refused to review the case . . ."

—THE NATION, June 27, 1953.

"I was deeply shocked at the execution because it was the first time in our history that persons were executed on the charge preferred against the Rosenbergs."

—MRS. MARY CHURCH TERRELL, educator.

"I am fasting in sorrow and repentance for the sin of my country in the death of the Rosenbergs."

—The REV. RALPH T. TEMPLIN, former missionary to India, who fasted 12 days after the execution.

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"Yet it is most unhappy that the Rosenbergs should have died with two eminent justices of the Supreme Court questioning the validity of the sentence or even the indictment."

—DOROTHY THOMPSON, syndicated columnist, June 24, 1953.

"I hope Judge Kaufman still feels justice has been done. God help him, for he has done greater damage to his country and his people than the good he imagined would result from the unprecedented order to kill."

—SAMUEL B. GACH, Los Angeles Jewish Voice, June 19, 1953.

Justice For Morton Sobell

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case believes it is in the best interests of our country and its judicial process to continue all efforts to seek the truth in the Rosenberg Case.

Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case and the father of two children, sits in a cell in Alcatraz under a living death sentence of thirty years. Sobell swears that he is completely innocent. The only "evidence" against him was the testimony of an admitted perjurer.

Scientist Dr. Harold Urey says: "Sobell's sentence of 30 years at Alcatraz is completely out of line with any evidence of wrong doing which the government was believed to present. In fact, I do not know what he did do."

Morton Sobell must receive the full measure of justice that the Rosenbergs were denied. Justice to Sobell means the vindication of the Rosenbergs. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case urges Justice for Morton Sobell. A new trial would be a step toward guaranteeing that the injustice suffered by the Rosenbergs will never again stain the conscience of America.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1050 SIXTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY, 18, N. Y.

100-107111-1256

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

SUBJECT : NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

October 2, 1953

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Date of information received September 29, 1953

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100-107111-1258

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FBI - NEW YORK	

100-107111

AUGUST 1953

The Eastern Seaboard Conference assembled in New York on August 15 and 16, after evaluating the Rosenberg-Sobell case, and deliberating on the future activities of the Committee, pass the following resolution:

Millions of Americans who have learned the facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case are convinced today that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell are innocent. Many more millions were appalled by the hasty indecent execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on June 19, 1953. This urgency to get the execution over with only deepened the doubts about the case in the minds of millions. The spectacle of the Supreme Court, reconvened in unprecedented fashion by the order of the government, deliberating while the executioner at Sing Sing was instructed to stand by and then cancelling the stay of execution granted by Justice Douglas violated every tradition of American justice.

It cannot be reiterated too often that the Rosenbergs were executed without the Supreme Court ever having read the trial transcript or reviewing the facts in the case. The insistence on the part of the Government spokesmen that the Rosenbergs received full measure of justice is a flagrant distortion of the truth.

Millions of Americans regardless of their opinions as to the innocence or guilt of the Rosenbergs agree that President Eisenhower's refusal to grant clemency in the face of world-wide pleas for mercy was a severe blow to the good name of our country.

We resolve therefore that while the opportunity to secure justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg no longer exists, it is our responsibility to establish the truth in the case and to inform the American people as to the deep significance of the injustice.

It is our responsibility to do everything within our power to secure the economic future of Michael and Robbie Rosenberg, orphaned by the execution. We appeal to all Americans, irrespective of religious or political affiliations, to contribute toward the economic future of the Rosenberg children by sending donations to Emanuel Bloch, Trustee and guardian of the Rosenberg children, 401 Broadway, New York City. We feel that such a humanitarian action would be in the best tradition of American democracy. We also call for the widest possible distribution of the book, "The Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg", the profits of which go to the Rosenberg children.

The same hysteria and disregard for justice that brought about the conviction and death sentence of the Rosenbergs resulted in a similar denial of justice to Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case. In the same inhumane haste with which the Rosenbergs were rushed to the electric chair, Morton Sobell was sentenced to a living death of 30 years in Alcatraz, America's Devil's Island.

We must spare no efforts to see that a public appeal for a new trial for Sobell be forthwith put into motion. For we believe that a new trial must be won for Morton Sobell in an atmosphere free of the pressures and hysteria that marked the last trial. We recommend that immediate efforts be undertaken with a view to obtaining U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell's consent to a new trial.

We believe that during the legal process of securing justice for Morton Sobell he should be transferred from Alcatraz to a more humane prison.

We also urge an unprecedented attendance at the Rosenberg Dedication Rally at Randall's Island Stadium in New York on Sept. 15 as a major public step to fulfill the task of making known the truth in the Rosenberg case and securing justice for Morton Sobell.

100-107111-1258

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1259 DATE 10/2/53

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 as it contains information which would disclose an intelligence source. This serial bears the Classification Officers number 2040.

SAC, Chicago (100-25530)

October 5, 1953

SA JUDSON L. RIGBY

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On September 28, 1953, [redacted] of known reliability, made available to the writer a leaflet issued by the captioned organization appealing for money for the ROSENBERG children, a printed envelope for contributions addressed to EMANUEL H. FLOCH, Trustee, Rosenberg Children Fund, 401 Broadway, New York 13, New York, and an order blank for "Death House Letters of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG."

67D

[redacted] are being retained in 100-25530-1B2(91).

The informant also made available a mimeographed letter from the captioned organization indicating that "the ROSENBERG movement be continued and expanded" and that there is to be a National Conference on the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case in Chicago on October 10 and 11, 1953, at Curtiss Hall.

[redacted]

67D

JLR:mar

cc: 1 - New York (National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case) (REGISTERED)

100-107111-1260

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OCT 8 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. W. Harrington

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON	DATE WHEN MADE OCT 6 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/1/53 to 8/31/53	REPORT MADE BY PAUL M. ROTHERMEL, JR. - col
TITLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE (Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case)			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case during June, 1953 held meetings, actively engaged in the distribution of literature urging clemency for the Rosenbergs, placed advertisements in local newspapers, attempted to enlist religious leaders support for Rosenbergs, collected funds, sent delegates to picket White House and worked in unison with the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case maintained a picket line at State House, Boston, Mass. on June 17 and 18, 1953. Activities of Committee during July and August, 1953 limited to an occasional meeting and the selling of "Death House Letters of the Rosenbergs."



On February 20, 1953, special checking account was opened by LILYAN SHUBOW, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case. Informant has furnished information concerning activity in this account and identity of some of the payees of this account. Balance in instant account on September 1, 1953 was \$76.51. Identity of owner of 93 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass., where Committee had a rent-free office, set forth. Informants state Boston Committee appears to be controlled by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Aims of Committee stated as continuing of efforts to ascertain truth in the Rosenberg Case, securing of public support on behalf of MORTON SOBELL and financial caring for the Rosenberg children. Identity of current officers and their CP affiliation set forth. Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case published and distributed various leaflets, pamphlets, flyers and news letters from June 1, 1953 to August 1, 1953. Labor Youth League and Socialist Workers Party supported or interested in Boston Committee.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: CP, USA, District No. 1, New York, Special Agent in Charge. Title: Boston Committee. Do not write in these spaces.

- COPIES OF THIS REPORT
- 6 Bureau (100-387835) (RM)
 - 1 DIO (RM)
 - 1 OSI, Westover Field (RM)
 - 1 G-2, Governor's Island (RM)
 - 4 New York (100-107111) (RM)
 - 2 Boston (100-27290)

PR 100-107111-1261

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 11 1953	

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

DETAILS: All Informants used in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise specified.

All individuals mentioned in this report will be identified as to Communist Party and Communist Party front group affiliation later in this report, but to facilitate reading without referring to other portions of this report, names of those individuals connected with the Communist Party will be followed by an asterisk (*). Those organizations supporting the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case) will likewise be identified later in this report.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - "

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was formed on October 10, 1951 with WILLIAM A. RUEBEN as the Provisional Chairman of this group. WILLIAM A. RUEBEN is a writer for the "National Guardian," a newspaper published weekly in New York City. This Committee was formed for the purpose of securing clemency for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, who were convicted on March 29, 1951 in the Southern District of New York, United States District Court, New York City, New York, of conspiracy to commit espionage and who were on April 5, 1951, sentenced to death by trial Judge, the Honorable IRVING R. KAUFMAN, United States District Judge.

The 1949 Report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a publication launched in New York in 1948 aiming at national circulation, which was found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinistic in its staff, writers, management and content.

The Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case

Boston Informant [redacted] stated since its inception in June, 1952, the Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case has been known as the Boston Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, the Boston Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, the Boston Committee to Aid the Rosenbergs, the Boston Committee for Clemency in the Rosenberg Case, and the Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case. [redacted] stated that each of these names refers to one and the same organization, that organization being the Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case, which since December, 1952 has maintained an office at 93 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass. b2

Hereinafter in this report, for the purposes of brevity, "Boston Committee" will be used to denote the Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case and "National Committee" will be used to denote the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

I. ORIGIN, SCOPE AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

A. Origin

Information concerning the origin of the Boston Committee has been set forth in previous reports.

B. Scope and General Activities of the Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case.

Boston Informants [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] ^{b2} stated the Boston Committee was very active during June, 1953 in the solicitation of funds for the Committee, circulation of literature urging clemency for the Rosenbergs, the solicitation of individuals to write and wire President EISENHOWER for clemency and in organizing pickets to picket the State House, Boston, Mass., and the White House, Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

^{b2} [redacted] stated during June, 1953 the Boston Committee planned to send delegates from New England to New York City where they would board a special train to Washington, D. C. with other delegates who planned to picket the White House on behalf of the Rosenbergs.

[redacted]

^{b2} Boston Informant [redacted] stated he learned during June, 1953 that NATHANIEL MILLS* was one of a group of pickets who would picket the White House in Washington, D. C. on behalf of the Boston Committee several days prior to the scheduled executions of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

^{b2} Boston Informant [redacted] stated Rev. AMOS MURPHY of Boston, Mass., participated in a vigil at the White House, Washington, D. C. on June 14, 1953 and also took part in a special prayer meeting held at 9th and Constitution Avenues that same day.

██████████ stated during June, 1953, EVA MAMBER* and ELSIE PIPER were collecting funds in the North Shore area for the Boston Committee in response to an emergency appeal from the Boston Committee.

Boston Informant ██████████ stated a Boston Committee meeting was held on June 15, 1953 at the Charles Street Meeting House, Boston, Mass. ██████████ stated a report was made at this meeting by delegates from New England who had participated in a picket line at the White House, Washington, D. C. ██████████ said an appeal was made for funds and it was announced that the Boston Committee had collected \$1,000 during the past week. The informant stated plans were made to place advertisements in local newspapers and to picket the State House, Boston, Mass., beginning on June 17, 1953. ██████████ stated it was announced that \$430 was collected from those attending this meeting.

Boston Informant ██████████ stated the meeting of the Boston Committee was held on June 15, 1953 at the Charles Street Universalist Meeting House with HERMAN TAMSKY* acting as chairman. ██████████ said LAWRENCE SHUBOW* was the principal speaker and offered the following four-point program:

1. Raising of \$700.
2. Sending of telegrams to President EISENHOWER.
3. Forming of a picket line at the State House, Boston, Mass.
4. Mailing of Rosenberg Clemency Appeal leaflets.

Boston Informant ██████████ stated a meeting of the Boston Committee was held at the Charles Street Meeting House, Boston, Mass. on June 15, 1953. ██████████ said HERMAN TAMSKY* acted as chairman and announced that most of the leaders of the Boston Committee were in Washington, D. C. at a vigil and not able to be present. According to ██████████ LILYAN SHUBOW* spoke and told of her work as an officer of the Boston Committee. ██████████ stated JULIUS NEWMAN* gave a report on the trip to Washington, D. C. to picket the White House made by a delegation of Boston Committee members the preceding weekend. The informant stated a collection was taken from those present to pay for two newspaper ads which would cost \$1,000.

The June 16, 1953 issue of the Boston "Daily Record," a newspaper published in Boston, Mass., contained an article captioned "State House Vigil for Rosenbergs" which stated 125 persons attended a "Save the Rosenbergs" mass meeting at the Charles Street Universalist Meeting House. This article stated plans were made to maintain a vigil at the State House, Boston, Mass., starting the following Wednesday and lasting through the executions. The

article stated the Boston Committee, which sponsored the meeting, also made plans to distribute leaflets, wire President EISENHOWER, make announcements of the vigil in the newspaper and raise a \$700 fund for publicity.

The June 16, 1953 issue of the Boston "Herald," a newspaper published in Boston, Mass., contained an article captioned "All Night Vigil at State House Called as Rosenberg Protest" and stated plans were made at a Boston Committee meeting on June 15, 1953 to picket the State House, Boston, Mass. This article further stated \$430 was collected from approximately 150 persons who attended this meeting. According to this article, reports were given by Boston Committee members who attended a recent vigil in Washington, D. C.

The June 15, 1953 issue of the Boston "Herald," previously identified, contained a $\frac{1}{4}$ page ad captioned "The Rosenbergs Must Not Die" which urged the reader to phone or wire an appeal to President EISENHOWER for clemency on behalf of the Rosenbergs. At the bottom of this ad, the Boston Committee was listed as the sponsor.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] stated an undetermined number of delegates of the Boston Committee left Boston, Mass. on June 17, 1953 to participate in a picket line at the White House, Washington, D. C. b2

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

The June 18, 1953 issue of the Boston "Globe," a newspaper published in Boston, Mass., contained an article "68 Join State House Vigil Urging Rosenberg Clemency." This article stated 68 persons picketed the State House, Boston, Mass. on June 17, 1953 under the auspices of the Boston Committee and were represented by Rev. ANOS MURPHY who stated a delegation would leave Boston on June 18, 1953 to picket in Washington, D. C.

The June 19, 1953 issue of the "Daily Record," previously identified, contained an article captioned "Hub A Spies' Fans Keep Picket Lines" and stated a score of persons picketed the State House, Boston, Mass. on June 18, 1953 from early morning until late at night.

On June 18, 1953, Special Agents CLEMENT A. O'BRIEN and LEO P. MCGINN and the reporting agent observed approximately 75 individuals picketing the State House, Boston, Mass., and carrying signs urging clemency on behalf of the Rosenbergs. This picket line was maintained in an orderly fashion and was supervised by the Boston Police Department with the exception of two minor incidents involving discord between the pickets and spectators. During most of the day on June 18, 1953 approximately 15 to 20 anti-pickets marched beside the pickets.

██████████ stated as of June 19, 1953 members of the Boston Committee were making phone calls and sending telegrams to President EISENHOWER and urging him to grant executive clemency to JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. ██████████ stated as of June 19, 1953, Rev. AMOS MURPHY was in charge of all activity of the Boston Committee. ██████████ stated MURPHY was considering the holding of a planned meeting on June 19, 1953 in the Boston, Mass. area under the auspices of the Boston Committee. b2

The June 20, 1953 issue of the Boston "Globe," previously identified, contained an article captioned "Silent Crowd Waits in Vain For Protest Pickets at State House." This article stated the Boston Committee issued a statement shortly before the execution of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and called the executions "a crime against justice." This statement made by the committee was further quoted as follows:

"History will show the administration committed a grievous error in refusing to heed the overwhelming world opinion that America's greatness should be shown through the quality of its mercy rather than by the single mindedness of its prosecutors."

The June 20, 1953 issue of the Boston "Post," a newspaper published in Boston, Mass., contained an article captioned "Hub Group In Plea for Spy SOBELL." This article quoted a statement issued by Rev. AMOS MURPHY who acted as spokesman for the Boston Committee which called for:

1. All out efforts to free MORTON SOBELL, co-defendant
- of the Rosenbergs, and
2. Bitterly criticized the Rosenbergs' execution.

[redacted] furnished a mimeographed letter distributed by mail by the Boston Committee on June 29, 1953. This letter was signed SUE KORITZ*, secretary, and reported a National Committee meeting was held in New York City with representatives from cities along the Eastern Seaboard, at which meeting the following statement of policy was issued:

1. Continuing efforts to ascertain the truth in the Rosenberg Case.
2. The securing of public support for a new trial for MORTON SOBELL and easing of the harsh conditions of his imprisonment at Alcatraz, where he is not permitted to see his children.
3. Caring for the two sons of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG."

Boston Informant [redacted] stated as of July, 1953, LILYAN SHUBOW* stated the office of the Boston Committee was closed and further that there was no activity on behalf of the Committee with the exception of the sale of copies of the Rosenbergs' personal letters to raise funds for the Rosenberg children. According to this informant, LILYAN * and LAWRENCE SHUBOW* are in charge of the Boston Committee's project in regard to the selling of these Rosenberg letters.

Page 11 of the July 12, 1953 issue of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, contained an article captioned "Asked Funds Be Sent to BLOCH for Rosenberg Sons" which stated the National Committee had requested 40 Rosenberg Committees throughout the United States to send donations for the Rosenberg children to EMMANUEL BLOCH, Trustee, 401 Broadway, New York City. EMMANUEL BLOCH acted as Defense Attorney for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG during the latter's trial and subsequent appeals.

[redacted]

C

[redacted]

[redacted] stated a meeting of the Boston Committee was held on August 31, 1953 at the home of RAE BUCHMAN*, 33 Greenoch Street, Dorchester, Mass., with HERMAN TAMSKY* acting as chairman. [redacted] said JOSEPH BUCHMAN* read a report

100-107111-1261

on the Eastern States Conference of the National Committee and discussed the picketing at the White House. [redacted] said BUCHMAN* blamed President EISENHOWER for the executions of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. (b)(2) X U

[redacted] stated plans were made to form a new Committee in place of the Boston Committee and Captains from the North Shore and other areas were to be invited to a Steering Committee meeting in the near future. The informant stated although LILYAN SHUBOW* would continue to be treasurer, the area captains of the Boston Committee would collect funds for any future financial drives by the Committee. X U

[redacted] said arrangements were made to take a 1/2 page ad in the "Journal of Dedication to Justice," a book to be published by the National Committee which ad will cost \$125. The informant stated collections for this advertisement will be coordinated by LAURA O'BRIEN*. X U (b)(2)

[redacted] advised the group made plans to continue selling the "Death House Letters of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG" and to place 25 copies of these letters in the Boston Public Library. X U

[redacted] stated there has been no activity by the "Labor Committee" of the Boston Committee since May, 1953 although this Committee still is a component part of the Boston Committee.

[redacted] and [redacted] stated although the Boston Committee has indicated it plans to disband and to form a new Committee, no action on this proposal has been taken to date.

Boston Informant [redacted] stated on June 10, 1953 a newly formed Greater New Bedford Rosenberg Committee, which was part of the Boston Committee, distributed letters issued by the Boston Committee to local ministers in the New Bedford area urging clemency for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. [redacted] stated this newly formed Committee was being headed by ARMAND PENHA*, HELEN M. HILLER, and MARIE DE MANCHE*. During August, 1953, [redacted] stated this Committee ceased to function after the executions of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. (b)(2)

C. Financial Activity of the Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case.

The following information was obtained on the usual confidential basis and should not be made public except in a proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

On February 20, 1953, a special checking account was opened at the First National Bank of Boston, Federal Street, Boston, Mass. in the name of LILYAN SHUBOW*, 33 Greenoch Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Boston Informant T-11 has furnished the following information reflecting the activity in this account from February 20, 1953 to August 1, 1953:

RECORD OF ACTIVITY

<u>DATE</u>	<u>WITHDRAWALS</u>	<u>DEPOSITS</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
2/20/53		\$200.00	\$200.00
2/26/53		110.00	310.00
3/1/53			310.00
3/3/53		104.00	414.00
3/18/53		103.00	517.00
3/23/53	\$160.00		357.00
3/31/53	50.00		
	100.00		207.00
4/1/53			207.00
4/2/53	45.44		161.56
4/7/53		150.00	311.56
4/10/53		172.00	483.56
4/10/53		20.00	503.56
4/14/53	489.60		
	.52		13.44
4/29/53		24.00	37.44
5/1/53			37.44
5/15/53		300.90	338.38
5/20/53	.95	30.00	367.43
5/22/53	53.97		251.21
	62.25		
5/22/53	10.16		241.05
5/25/53	2.80		238.25
5/26/53	20.00		218.25
6/1/53			218.25
6/5/53	68.67		149.58
6/15/53	.85	480.00	628.73
6/15/53		206.00	834.73
6/18/53	510.00	147.44	472.17
6/19/53	164.00		
	13.00		295.17
6/22/53	6.00		289.17
6/29/53	84.25	227.10	432.02
6/30/53	39.60		392.42

BS 100-27290

<u>DATE</u>	<u>WITHDRAWALS</u>	<u>DEPOSITS</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
7/1/53			\$392.42
7/1/53	\$ 70.00		322.42
7/3/53	85.00		237.42
7/6/53	35.00		202.42
7/7/53	35.59		166.83
7/13/53	14.96		151.87
7/17/53	10.00		141.87
7/20/53	100.00		41.87
7/21/53	1.21		40.66
8/1/53			40.66
8/14/53		\$ 51.70	92.36
8/15/53	.85		91.51
8/31/53	15.00		76.51
9/1/53			76.51

T-11 furnished the following information concerning checks drawn on this account:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PAYEE</u>	<u>ENDORSEMENTS</u>
3/18/53	\$160.00	SARAH LITCHENBERG	SARAH LITCHENBERG Chase Nat'l Bank New York, N. Y.
3/28/53	100.00	SUE KORITZ*	SUE KORITZ* SUE R. KORITZ*
6/12/53	510.00	Boston "Herald Traveler"	Boston "Herald Traveler"
6/16/53	164.00	WCOP Broadcasting Company	WCOP Broadcasting Company
6/24/53	84.25	Century Press	Century Press
6/8/53	70.00	SUE KORITZ*	SUE KORITZ* SUE R. KORITZ*
6/24/53	85.00	SUE KORITZ*	SUE KORITZ* SUE R. KORITZ*
7/2/53	35.00	SUE KORITZ*	SUE KORITZ* SUE R. KORITZ*

100-107111-1261

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PAYEE</u>	<u>ENDORSEMENTS</u>
7/1/53	\$ 35.59	New England Tele- Phone and Telegraph	New England Tele- Phone and Telegraph
7/22/53	14.96	Collector of Inter- nal Revenue	Collector of Inter- nal Revenue
7/2/53	10.00	Community Church	Community Church of Boston
7/9/53	100.00	Nat'l Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	Rosenberg Book Com- mittee, NAT'l Com- mittee, Chase Nat'l Bank, New York
8/14/53	15.00	RACHAEL BUCHMAN*	RACHAEL BUCHMAN*

D. Miscellaneous Activity of the Boston Committee to Secure
Clemency in the Rosenberg Case.

[REDACTED] b7D
 Boston Informant [REDACTED] stated he learned [REDACTED] b7D
 [REDACTED] that the Boston Committee had a rent-free office
 at 93 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass., because the owner of the building was
 sympathetic to the Rosenbergs.

The records of the Tax Assessor's Office, City Hall, Boston, Mass., lists
 MILTON BAND* as the owner of the building at 93 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

[REDACTED] stated as of August 31, 1953 the Boston Committee no longer had an
 office at 93 Mass. Avenue and appeared to conduct all its business from the
 residences of LILYAN SHUBOW* and SUE KORITZ*.

II. AFFILIATION OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY IN
 THE ROSENBERG CASE WITH THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
 JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED], during the period June 1, 1953 to August 31, 1953, stated
 the Boston Committee continues to be in close touch with the National Com-
 mittee and appears to be controlled by the National Committee.

Boston Informant T-13 furnished information during the period April 1, 1953 to June 30, 1953 which indicated SUE KORITZ* was paid the following amounts of money from the account of the National Committee on the dates indicated:

333.73 (for salary) -- May 27, 1953
27.37 (for salary) -- June 8, 1953
27.37 (for salary) -- June 22, 1953

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b2

Boston Informant T-11 stated on July 9, 1953 the Boston Committee sent \$100 to the Rosenberg Book Committee of the National Committee.

III. STATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

Information concerning some of the aims and objectives of the Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case has been set forth in previous reports. b2

[REDACTED] furnished a letter distributed by the Boston Committee on June 29, 1953 which stated the following objectives of the Boston Committee:

1. Continue efforts to ascertain the truth in the Rosenberg Case.
2. Secure public support for a new trial for MORTON SOBELL and the easing of the harsh conditions of his imprisonment at Alcatraz where he is not permitted to see his children.
3. Caring for the two sons of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

IV. IDENTITY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY in the ROSENBERG CASE.

[REDACTED] stated as of June 11, 1953, SUE KORITZ* was acting as secretary of the Boston Committee in a paid capacity. The informant said KORITZ* stated she had accepted the position originally for only a few months and did not intend to continue in that capacity as long as from December, 1952 to the present time.

█████ stated as of June 11, 1953, Rev. AMOS MURPHY was acting as head of the Boston Committee as HERMAN TAMSKY* had resigned as Chairman.

The June 16, 1953 issue of the Boston "Herald," previously identified, contained an article which stated at a meeting of the Boston Committee held on June 15, 1953, HERMAN TAMSKY* acted as temporary chairman and LILYAN SHUBOW* was introduced as temporary secretary. TAMSKY*, according to this article, denied he has ever acted as permanent chairman of the Boston Committee.

█████ stated HERMAN TAMSKY* acted as chairman of the Boston Committee meeting held on June 15, 1953 at Boston, Mass.

█████ stated as of June 19, 1953, Rev. AMOS MURPHY was in charge of all activity of the Boston Committee.

█████ stated as of August 31, 1953, HERMAN TAMSKY* and LILYAN SHUBOW* continued to act as chairman and treasurer respectively of the Boston Committee in spite of the previously announced statement by TAMSKY* that he had resigned his position.

█████ stated the officers of the Boston Committee as of August 31, 1953 were as follows:

Chairman

HERMAN TAMSKY* (continues to act as chairman despite his statements to the contrary.)

Rev. AMOS MURPHY (acted as chairman and was in charge of the Boston Committee during June and July, 1953.)

Secretary

SUE KOBITZ* (secretary since December, 1952)

Treasurer

LILYAN SHUBOW* (treasurer since December, 1952)

Mobilization Director

JERRY OLRICH* (since December, 1952)
ROBERT GOODWIN* (director since April, 1953)

█████ said both OLRICH* and GOODWIN* have acted as Mobilization Directors during the period of this report.

Steering Committee

LAWRENCE SHUBOW*
LILYAN SHUBOW*
PHILIP KORITZ*
SUE KORITZ*
BENJAMIN LANDY*
JEAN LANDY*
DORA KATZ*
RAE BUCHMAN*
EVA MAMBER*
REV. JOHN EVANS
REV. AMOS MURPHY
ELSIE PIPER
DR. BENJAMIN L. WEINSTEIN*

Area Captains and
Lieutenants

DR. BENJAMIN L. WEINSTEIN*
REV. JOHN EVANS
PHILIP KORITZ*
RAE BUCHMAN*
EVA MAMBER*
FRANK SIEGEL*
GEORGE MARKHAM*
LAWRENCE SHUBOW*

"Labor Committee"
Chairmen

PHILIP KORITZ*
FRANK SIEGEL*
GEORGE MARKHAM*

V. COMMUNIST PARTY AFFILIATION AND COMMUNIST PARTY FRONT GROUP AFFILIATION OF OFFICERS OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

HERMAN TAMSKY* -- Chairman

Boston Informant [redacted] stated in July, 1950 that as of that date HERMAN TAMSKY* was a CP member of the Marine Branch of the CP in Boston, Mass.

Rev. AMOS MURPHY -- Chairman

During April, 1948, Boston Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted] b2
[redacted] Rev. AMOS MURPHY, b7D
identified him as being definitely pro-Communist and pro-Russian.

LILYAN SHUBOW* -- Secretary, Treasurer,
Member of Steering Committee

[redacted] during February, 1953 identified LILYAN SHUBOW* as a "member of, or associated with the CP of Mass.

SUE KORITZ* -- Secretary, Member of Steering Committee

^{b2} [redacted] identified SUE KORITZ* as chairman of the Mattapan Branch of the CP as of January 30, 1950.

JERRY OLRICH* -- Mobilization Director

^{b2} [redacted] in January, 1950 [redacted] indicated that as of January, 1950 JERRY OLRICH* was included in the membership of the East Boston Branch of the CP, USA, District No. 1. ^{b7D}

PHILIP KORITZ* -- Member of Steering Committee ^{b7D}

^{b2} Boston Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted] identified PHILIP KORITZ* as a CP member in Winston-Salem, North Carolina during 1947.

ROBERT GOODWIN*, Mobilization Director

On July 7, 1952, Boston Informant ^{b2} [redacted] identified ROBERT GOODWIN as a CP member in Lynn, Mass. during 1946 and 1947.

LAWRENCE SHUBOW* -- Member Steering Committee

^{b2} Boston Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted] on May 9, 1953, identified LAWRENCE SHUBOW* as a CP member during 1948 [redacted] ^{b7D}

EVA MAMBER* -- Member of Steering Committee

^{b2} [redacted] identified EVA MAMBER* as a CP member during 1946 and 1947 in the Lynn, Mass. area.

Rev. JOHN EVANS -- Member of Steering Committee

During November, 1945, Boston Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted]

[redacted] stated that

EVANS was considered by [redacted] to be pro-Communist. [redacted] said he also considered EVANS to be pro-Communist by reason of his speech and actions. [redacted] stated he specifically recalled EVANS once stated [redacted] "The Russian system is superior to the Government of the United States." [redacted] ^{b2}
^{b7D}

Dr. BENJAMIN L. WEINSTEIN*, Member of Steering Committee

Boston Informant [redacted] stated BENJAMIN L. WEINSTEIN was a person he knew as a CP member during 1952.

BENJAMIN LANDY* -- Member of Steering Committee

During March, 1950, [redacted] identified BENJAMIN LANDY* as a present CP member and as one who had been a CP member since 1932.

JEAN LANDY* -- Member of Steering Committee

[redacted] identified JEAN LANDY* as a CP member during 1949.

ELSIE PIPER -- Member of Steering Committee

[redacted] identified ELSIE PIPER as a Minute Women for Peace member as of June 8, 1953.

The Minute Women for Peace has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 378."

FRANK SIEGEL* -- Chairman of "Labor Committee"

Boston Informant [redacted] stated FRANK SIEGEL* represented the Central Square Branch of the CP [redacted]

b2
b7D

GEORGE MARKHAM* -- Chairman of "Labor Committee"

On February 20, 1951, Boston Informant [redacted] identified GEORGE MARKHAM as a CP member during 1944 and 1945. b2

DORA KATZ* -- Member of Steering Committee

Boston Informant T-25 stated DORA KATZ* was elected to the Executive Committee of the Roxbury Group of the Communist Political Association on February 7, 194

The CP has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The CPA has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RAE BUCHMAN* -- Member of Steering Committee

During January, 1946, Boston Informant [REDACTED] furnished a letter dated [REDACTED] bearing the signature of RAE BUCHMAN and identifying her as president of the Codman Square Branch of the CP. b2 b7D

VI. CP AFFILIATION AND CP FRONT GROUP AFFILIATION OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY IN THE ROSENBERG CASE OR SYMPATHETIC TO ITS AIMS.

EDITH ABBER*

On July 9, 1953, [REDACTED] identified EDITH ABBER* as a CP member as of June, 1953. b2

HELEN JOHNSON*

[REDACTED] stated HELEN JOHNSON* was present at a Boston City Committee meeting of the CP, USA, District No. 1 on [REDACTED] b2 b7D

NATHANIEL MILLS*

On July 7, 1952, [REDACTED] stated he knew NATHANIEL MILLS* to be a CP member during 1946 and 1947. b2

JULIUS NEWMAN*

On July 9, 1953, [REDACTED] identified JULIUS NEWMAN* as a CP member as of June, 1953. b2

LAURA O'BRIEN*

Boston Informant T-27 stated LAURA O'BRIEN* was secretary of the West End Branch of the CP, USA, District No. 1, as of 1946. b2

SYLVIA KELLY*

[REDACTED] stated as of May, 1953 SYLVIA KELLY* was a CP member. b2

JOSEPH BUCHMAN*

Boston Informant T-28 stated as of 1945, JOSEPH BUCHMAN* was a member of the CPA. b2

SARAH LITCHENBERG

The files of the Boston Office contain no information concerning SARAH LITCHENBERG.

Century Press

On July 28, 1950, Boston Informant [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, advised that during 1950 and in previous years the Century Press had printed much material for the CP, USA, District No. 1. b2

Community Church

[REDACTED] stated on December 16, 1952 that the Community Church of Boston is an organization which holds weekly Sunday services and other meetings during the week. It is conducted on the principal of the Community Church itself rather than on a religious basis, holds social affairs and in other ways operates as a church. The informant said, however, it has no contact with any recognized religion or sect, adheres to no creed and in practice is interested in social, political and international questions rather than theological ideas. [REDACTED] said its attitude towards those questions is always socialistic and in international controversies wherein the interests of the USSR and the U. S. are in conflict, the attitude of the regular members of the church is always on the side of the USSR. b2

ROSE DEVORE*

Boston Informant T-30 stated as of February 5, 1944 ROSE DEVORE* was closely associated with the CP. b2

MILTON BAND*

Boston Informant [REDACTED] stated during 1950 MILTON BAND was a CP member who attended CP meetings in Winthrop, Mass. b2

ARMAND PENHA

[REDACTED] stated as of July, 1953 ARMAND PENHA was a member of the CP. b2

HELEN M. HILLER

[REDACTED] identified HELEN M. HILLER as a CP sympathizer as of June, 1953. b2

MARIE DE MANCHE*

[REDACTED] identified MARIE DE MANCHE* as a CP member as of June, 1953. b2

VII. PUBLICATIONS OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

██████████ and ██████████ stated the only publications of the Boston Committee during the period June 1, 1953 to August 31, 1953 were reprints of flyers and leaflets issued by the National Committee and several mimeographed leaflets soliciting funds for the Boston Committee. b2

VIII. LITERATURE DISSEMINATED BY THE BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE
CLEMENCY IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

██████████ ██████████ and ██████████ during the period June 1, 1953 to August 31, 1953 made available pamphlets, leaflets, flyers and news letters distributed by the Boston Committee in the New England area on street corners, by mail and left at homes. Samples of this literature are being retained in the Boston Office. b2

IX. OTHER COMMUNIST PARTY FRONT GROUPS AND OTHER SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS
ACTIVELY SUPPORTING THE BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE AND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE.

A. Labor Youth League

The Labor Youth League has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

██████████ stated as of June, 1953 the Roxbury-Dorchester Branch of the Labor Youth League was interested in the Rosenberg Appeal efforts and was engaged in distributing literature on behalf of the Boston Committee. ██████████ stated as of July, 1953 the Roxbury-Dorchester Branch of the Labor Youth League was interested in the Boston Committee and urged its members to attend a Boston Committee meeting which was to be held in Roxbury, Mass. on July 16, 1953. b2

B. Socialist Workers Party

The Socialist Workers Party has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Boston Informant T-32 stated a member of the Socialist Workers Party local in Boston, Mass. participated in the picket line sponsored by the Boston Committee at the State House, Boston, Mass. during June, 1953. T-32 said the reason this Socialist Workers Party member participated in this picket line was because the Socialist Workers Party had approved and endorsed all "Save the Rosenbergs" actions in recent issues of the "Militant."

The "Militant" is a Socialist Workers Party publication.

X. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATION OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

b2
[redacted] stated as of June 1, 1953 members of the North Shore Section of the CP were mailing literature furnished by the Boston Committee to individuals in that area.

[redacted] b7D

b2 [redacted] stated an official of the CP, USA, District No. 1, reported that MICHAEL RUSSO, a CP organizer for the entire New England area during the month of June, 1953, prepared a letter which the Boston Committee sent to ministers in Mass. and Rhode Island requesting their aid in the Rosenberg Appeal efforts.

[redacted] b7D

b2 [redacted] reported an official of the CP in District No. 1 stated during June, 1953 that the CP will strengthen the peace movement in the Women's Appeal Commission of the CP so that the full force of the CP can be utilized in any situation similar to the Rosenberg Case, especially if any CP member needs assistance.

Boston Informant [redacted] stated during June, 1953, a CP functionary instructed that the CP of Rhode Island should print 7,000 leaflets concerning the Clemency Appeal of the Rosenbergs.

b2 [redacted] stated as of June, 1953 the CP of Rhode Island was engaged in assisting in the sale of a book published by the National Committee. The informant stated a CP functionary in District No. 1 had instructed during June, 1953 that a complete list of all buyers of this book should be maintained by the CP and that future attempts should be made to contact these buyers as possible CP recruits.

The June 28, 1953 issue of the Boston "Globe," previously identified, contained an article by political writer HERBERT A. PHILBRICK, captioned "The Red Underground" in which PHILBRICK stated the CP bosses were holding cell meetings immediately after the Rosenberg executions to instruct its members

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Boston Informants

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE REC'D	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE WHERE LOCATED
T-1 is	<p>[REDACTED] b7D</p> <p>6/53 to 9/53</p> <p>6/53 Officers b7D</p> <p>6/1/53</p>	<p>1/9/53</p> <p>9/17/53</p> <p>7/13/53</p> <p>9/17/53</p> <p>6/3/53</p>	<p>RICHARD T. CLANCY (orally)</p> <p>" "</p> <p>" "</p> <p>" "</p> <p>" "</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Instant rpt. b7D</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Instant rpt. b7D</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>
T-2 is	<p>[REDACTED] b7D</p> <p>[REDACTED] b7D</p> <p>[REDACTED] b7D</p> <p>[REDACTED] b7D</p> <p>[REDACTED] b1</p>	<p>9/14/53</p> <p>9/14/53</p> <p>7/9/53</p> <p>7/9/53</p> <p>6/4/53</p> <p>7/16/53</p>	<p>PAUL M. ROTHENMEL (orally)</p> <p>" "</p> <p>" "</p> <p>" "</p> <p>" "</p> <p>" "</p>	<p>Instant rpt.</p> <p>Instant rpt.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] b7D</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>
T-3 is	<p>[REDACTED] b1</p> <p>6/53</p> <p>6/29/53</p> <p>7/2/53 meeting</p> <p>7/2/53 meeting</p>	<p>9/53</p> <p>7/1/53</p> <p>8/25/53</p> <p>9/4/53</p>	<p>CLEMENT A. O'BRIEN (orally)</p> <p>" "</p> <p>" "</p> <p>" "</p> <p>(written)</p>	<p>Instant rpt.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] b2</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>
T-4 is	<p>[REDACTED] b1</p> <p>6/53</p> <p>6/16/53</p> <p>6/17/53</p> <p>6/18/53</p> <p>6/19/53</p> <p>8/10/53</p>	<p>[REDACTED] b2</p> <p>6/17/53</p> <p>6/18/53</p> <p>6/19/53</p> <p>8/10/53</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>
T-5 is	<p>[REDACTED] b7D</p> <p>6/53</p>	<p>7/1/53</p>	<p>DAVID L. MATTHEWS</p>	<p>[REDACTED] b7D</p>

100-107111-1261

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Boston Informants

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE REC'D	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE WHERE LOCATED
T-6 is [REDACTED]	6/14/53	6/23/53	ANTHONY S. FERNANDEZ	[REDACTED]
T-7 is [REDACTED]	6/15/53 meeting	6/16/53	HERBERT J. WALTON	[REDACTED]
T-8 is [REDACTED]	6/15/53 meeting	6/16/53	CLEMENT A. O'BRIEN (written)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	1/30/50	" "	[REDACTED]
		1949	(orally) "	[REDACTED]
		3/6/50	" "	[REDACTED]
T-9 is [REDACTED]	7/15/53	6/19/53	FRANCIS X. KANE (written)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	6/19/53	" "	[REDACTED]
T-10 is [REDACTED]	7/53	7/14/53	GEORGE A. DIMLER (orally)	[REDACTED]
	7/53	7/8/53	CARROLL M. GARNETT (orally)	[REDACTED]
T-11 is [REDACTED]	2/20/53 to 9/14/53	7/20/53 8/3/53 8/30/53	PAUL M. ROTHERMEL	Instant rpt.
	First National Bank, Federal Street, Boston			
T-12 is [REDACTED]	12/53	3/12/53	PHILIP M. BREED (written)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	6/19/53	" "	[REDACTED]
T-13 is [REDACTED]	Chase National Bank, 41st Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, who made available this information to SA (A) EDWARD J. C. HILL.			

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Boston Informants

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE REC'D	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE WHERE LOCATED
T-14	[REDACTED]	6/10/53 7/53		
		6/3/53		
		6/3/53		
		7/15,20/53		
		6/3/53		
		1953		
		6/25/53		
T-15 is	[REDACTED]	7/50	ROBERT G. LAWRENCE	[REDACTED]
		2/53	CHRISTOPHER H. KOKOLAKIS (written)	[REDACTED]
		1/50	ROBERT G. LAWRENCE	[REDACTED]
T-16 is	[REDACTED]	4/15/48	Unknown	[REDACTED]
T-17 is	[REDACTED]	1/6/48	Unknown	Unknown
T-18 is	[REDACTED]	7/7/52	RICHARD T. CLANCY (written)	[REDACTED]
		7/7/52	" "	[REDACTED]
		7/7/52	" "	[REDACTED]

100-10711-1261

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Boston Informants

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE REC'D	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE WHERE LOCATED
T-19 is	[REDACTED]	5/9/53	CLEMENT A. O'BRIEN KENNETH M. KELLEY	[REDACTED]
T-20 is	[REDACTED]	11/45	Unknown	[REDACTED]
T-21 is	[REDACTED]	12/13/51	Unknown	[REDACTED]
T-22 is	[REDACTED]	5/53	JOSEPH GALL	[REDACTED]
T-23 is	[REDACTED]	6/22/53	PAUL M. ROTHERMEL	[REDACTED]
T-23 is	[REDACTED]	1/46	BRENTON S. GORDON	[REDACTED]
T-23 is	[REDACTED]	2/48	CLEMENT A. O'BRIEN	[REDACTED]
T-24 is	[REDACTED]	2/20/51	ALBERT GAREBLOM	[REDACTED]
T-25 is BS TS 20 - S*	Citation of DOR. WITZ, 2/7/45	2/7/45		

100-107111-1261

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Boston Informants

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE REC'D	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE WHERE LOCATED
T-26 is [REDACTED]		1/46	Unknown	[REDACTED]
T-27 is an anonymous source				
T-28 is an anonymous source.				
T-29 is [REDACTED]		7/28/50	Unknown	[REDACTED]
T-30 is an anonymous source.				
T-31 is [REDACTED]		8/16/50	J. J. McGILLICUDDY	[REDACTED]
T-32 is BS 560 - S* S/P support of Boston Committee		7/15/53		
T-33 is [REDACTED]		6/16/53	JOSEPH BENDER (written)	[REDACTED]
		6/30/53	" "	[REDACTED]

b7D

Leads

THE BOSTON DIVISION

At Boston, Mass.

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the captioned organization.

100-107111-1261

BS 100-27290

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCES: Report of SA PAUL H. ROTHENMEL, JR., dated June 29, 1953
at Boston, Mass.
Report of SA EDWARD J. CAHILL, dated August 8, 1953 at
New York.

SEC. 1
DIV. 1
DIV. 2
DIV. 3
DIV. 4
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 10
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
SEC. 13
SEC. 14
SEC. 15
SEC. 16
SEC. 17
SEC. 18
SEC. 19
SEC. 20

#6

FBI BOSTON 10/7/53
DIRECTOR, FBI

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO AID MORTON SOBELL, IS-C. BAYLOR, BOSTON OCT. 6, 1953

REPORTING [REDACTED] ON BEHALF OF JUSTICE
FOR ROSENBERG'S AND AID TO MORTON SOBELL, ADVISES THAT

[REDACTED]

OF JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WITH THE PURPOSE OF QUOTE CREATING AN ATMOSPHERE
THAT SOMETHING STINKS UNQUOTE IN ORDER TO CREATE FAVORABLE BACKGROUND
TO EFFORTS TO OBTAIN RELEASE OF MORTON SOBELL FROM ALCATRAZ,

[REDACTED]

RTO/alm
100-28868

cc: Chicago
New York

cc: NS 100-27290
NS 100-27647

SEARCHED [] INDEXED []
SERIALIZED [] FILED []
OCT 11 1953
FBI - NEW YORK
[Signature]

100-10711-1061A

[REDACTED]

AMIGOS BRING ON BEHALF OF SOCIAL BEING FRE-
PANEL. COUNTRY LEADERS WILL BE ASKED TO SIGN.

SUE MORITZ FORSMAN

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF BUSINESS COMMITTEE

KELLY

100-10711-1214

DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, LOS ANGELES

October 7, 1953

Welp

SW
INL
PES
LAV
FV
S
S

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS
DASH C, JAYL T. [REDACTED] ADVISES
THAT SUBJECT COMMITTEE HELD A QUOTE, ROBERT SOBELL DEFENSE RALLY,
UNQUOTE, ON OCTOBER FIVE LAST AT CHANNING HALL, LOS ANGELES.

b7D
EAO

APPROXIMATELY FIFTY HUNDREDD PERSONS WERE IN ATTENDANCE. PRINCIPAL
SPEAKERS WERE BENJAMIN DELBEC, SOBELL'S ATTORNEY, AND WILLIAM L.
PATTERSON, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE CRC, CURRENTLY IN
LOS ANGELES. THE GENERAL THEME OF THEIR TALKS WAS BUILT AROUND
THE CAMPAIGN TO SECURE SOBELL'S TRANSFER FROM ALCATRAZ. PATTERSON
COMPARED THE ROSENBERG CASE TO THAT OF WESLEY ROBERT
WELLS AS AN EXAMPLE OF A TRIP TO FASCISM. IT WAS ANNOUNCED
THAT SYLVIA STEINERT OF SAN FRANCISCO WAS AT THE MEETING AND WOULD
LEAVE FROM LOS ANGELES FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO ON
OCTOBER TEN AND ELEVEN NEXT. [REDACTED]

SEC
SEC
SEC
SEC
SEC

[REDACTED]

b7D

DISTRIBUTED AT THE MEETING WAS A SHEATH OF DISCUSSION
PAPERS FOR THE CHICAGO CONVENTION, STATING, AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT
THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION WILL BE HAND THE QUOTE, NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

10/12/53

Harrington

100-107111-

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 12 1953	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

1262

DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, LOS ANGELES

October 195

(Page Two)

OF ROSENBERG DASH SOBELL COMMITTEES, UNQUOTE, AND THAT THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE WILL BE COMPOSED OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS FROM THE WESTERN REGION, FIFTEEN FROM THE MIDWEST, AND FIFTEEN FROM THE EAST, WITH ONE NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMAN FROM EACH REGION. THE PAPERS STATE THAT THE ORGANIZATION, QUOTE, WILL MAKE PUBLIC THE TRUTH IN THE ROSENBERG DASH SOBELL CASE. IT WILL INSURE THAT APPEALS WILL BE MADE TO THE COURTS TO REVIEW THE CASE AND TO ORDER A NEW TRIAL FOR MORTON SOBELL. IT WILL PRESS VIGOROUSLY FOR A TRANSFER OF MORTON SOBELL FROM ALCATRAZ SO THAT HIS APPEALS TO THE COURT ARE NOT INJURED BY ABSENCE OF CONSULTATION WITH HIS COUNSEL WHICH ALCATRAZ IMPOSES ON HIM; IT WILL WORK FOR A REDUCTION OF THE TORTUROUS THIRTY YEAR SENTENCE AS ALIEN TO AMERICAN CONCEPTS OF FAIRNESS AND EQUALITY UNDER LAW, UNQUOTE." PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF THESE PAPERS BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU.

MALONE

WHP:lar
100-41648

cc: 100-43372 (DAYLIT)
1- San Francisco (Reg.)
1- Chicago (Reg.)
1- New York (Reg.)

SOURCE: [REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] SA THORP
[REDACTED]

100-107111-1262

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1262 A DATE 10/7/53

CONSISTING OF 3 PAGES, OF WHICH PAGE 3

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

SAC

October 7, 1953

SA HAROLD RUBENSTEIN (100-20938)

DETROIT COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

cc:

[REDACTED]

b7c

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 8 1953	
FBI - DETROIT	

100-0 (MORTON SOBELL)

[REDACTED] b7D

On September 25, 1953, [REDACTED] orally furnished SA HAROLD RUBENSTEIN a report regarding captioned Committee's meeting, held September 22, 1953, Parkside Hall, Fenkell and Parkside, Detroit, Michigan. PSI furnished a flyer announcing this meeting.

The flyer is located in [REDACTED]

In the event subsequent use is made of the information below, care should be taken to properly protect the identity of the P.C.I.

It was estimated that about 300 persons were in attendance at this meeting featuring EMANUEL BLOCH, attorney for the ROSENBERGS, as principal speaker.

MORRIS GLEICHER opened the meeting by presenting Reverend CHARLES HILL who gave the invocation.

GLEICHER next presented LEOPOLD STARR who spoke about the trust fund instituted for the benefit of the ROSENBERG children, MICHAEL and ROBERT.

GLEICHER then presented EMANUEL BLOCH who spoke about the trust fund, mentioned above, and the execution of the ROSENBERGS. BLOCH stated that the unjustness of the execution was expressed in the protestations of many noted individuals in addition to numerous foreign governments including France. BLOCH stated that those who saw the injustice in the trial and execution of the ROSENBERGS must surely be aware of the injustice of the 30 year sentence that MORTON SOBELL received in this case. The Informant speculated

HR:LCK

100-107111-1262A

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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FBI - NEW YORK	

B. Braden

100-107111-1262A

MEMO, SAC

Re: DETROIT COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

that it is possible that the captioned committee may now divert its energies to the case of MORTON SOBELL using the ROSENBERG children trust fund as a transitory step. However, the Informant stated that this is pure speculation based on portions of BLOCK's speech, above.

BLOCK was followed by an unidentified man and woman who read the letters allegedly written by the ROSENBERGS to one another while incarcerated in Sing-Sing Prison.

The Informant described the two individuals, above, as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5'5"
Weight	145 lbs.
Age	35
Hair	Brown, Thinning
Complexion	Ruddy
Peculiarities	Bulbous Nose wearing Dark Blue Suit

Sex	Female
Race	White
Height	5'3"
Weight	130 lbs.
Age	35
Hair	Black, Long
Complexion	Light
Characteristics	Attractive; Long, sharp featured nose; wore rimless glasses wearing checked 2 piece suit, black and white

Following the ROSENBERG letter reading a collection was taken up for the trust fund, above mentioned. An estimate of the total amount collected was not made, but the Informant noted that large amounts were individually contributed.

It was announced that the ROSENBERG letters had been published and are now for sale at \$1.00 per set. Sets of these letters were sold at this meeting.

100-107111-1262A

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1262 A DATE 10/8/53

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES, *BOTH*

OF WHICH

ALL ~~is~~ exempt from disclosure, in ^{the} ~~its~~ entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL

1263

DATE

10/12/53

CONSISTING OF

1

PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL

1263 A

DATE

10/12/53

CONSISTING OF

2

PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

9-12

- ___ SAC
- ___ DIV. 1
- ___ DIV. 2
- ___ DIV. 3
- ___ DIV. 4
- ___ SEC. 1
- ___ SEC. 2
- ___ SEC. 3
- ___ SEC. 4
- ___ SEC. 5
- ___ SEC. 6
- ___ SEC. 7
- ___ SEC. 8
- ___ SEC. 9
- ___ SEC. 10
- ___ SEC. 11
- ___ SEC. 12
- ___ SEC. 13
- ___ SEC. 14
- ___ SEC. 15
- ___ SEC. 16

NEWARK

NK 100-4284C

WQB:eg

4:15 p.m. 10/12/53

AIR-TEL

CR

DIRECTOR, FBI

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C. DAYLET.

ACCORDING TO THE NEWARK STAR LEDGER FOR 10/12/53, THE TWO ROSENBERG

CHILDREN, WHO HAVE BEEN RESIDING IN TOMS RIVER, N. J. WITH MR. AND

MRS. BERNARD BACH HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO LEAVE THE TOMS RIVER ELEMENTARY

SCHOOL BY THURSDAY, 10/15/53, AS THEY ARE NONRESIDENT STUDENTS. ACCORDING

TO BACH, CLYDE SLOCUM, SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL OF TOMS RIVER SCHOOLS, HAS

GIVEN HIM SEVEN DAYS TO REMOVE THE CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL. ACCORDING TO

BACH, SLOCUM IS ACTING UPON A REGULATION EXCLUDING NONRESIDENTS FROM

CLASSES. ACCORDING TO BACH, HE HAS OFFERED TO PAY TUITION FOR THE

BOYS AS NONRESIDENTS, BUT HAS BEEN TURNED DOWN. IT IS BELIEVED THAT

THIS ITEM WILL BE USED BY THE COMMITTEE TO FURTHER THEIR ACTIVITIES

RELATING TO THE ROSENBERGS.

END

POSTETTER

REGISTERED MAIL

CC: NEW YORK (REGISTERED MAIL)

NEWARK FILE 100-36202 (COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE)

copy rec'd
Attorney Gen.

100-10711-1263B

SEARCHED <u>17</u>	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
OCT 13 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: October 13, 1953

FROM : SA J. J. FERRELEY

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

() CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office, evidence concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 50 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This building is occupied by National Headquarters of the IWO,

(XX) CSNY 426, of known reliability made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National, State and N.Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received October 7, 1953

Identity of employce who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA J. J. FERRELEY AND SE N. J. HAND

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(X) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial ✓
Exhibit # _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

100-107111

100-107111-1264

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
OCT 13 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

ADD YOUR NAME THE HONOR ROLL OF AMERICANS WHO PLEDGE TO WIN JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL AND SPREAD THE TRUTH ABOUT THE EXECUTION OF THE ROSENBERGS.

You have the opportunity to add your name to the growing number of Americans who are dedicating themselves to this patriotic task. At the same time you can help put this program into speedy operation.

A ROSENBERG DEDICATION BOOK is being prepared by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case. It will include an illustrated, moving account of the world-wide clemency appeal.

All money contributed for the dedication pledges will be used for the campaign for Morton Sobell, codefendant in the Rosenberg case.

PLEDGE A. The electric chair did not kill the many and grave doubts in the Rosenberg Case. We who supported the world-wide appeal for clemency and for a new trial join in tribute to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for the courage and dignity they showed. They maintained their innocence and asked for an opportunity to prove it and then to vindicate themselves.

We pledge to their children, Michael and Robert, that we shall continue our efforts to bring the facts of the Rosenberg Case to millions of Americans. We pledge to the children of Morton Sobell our support for a new trial. The Conscience of America Demands this.

PLEDGE B. We reaffirm our deepest belief in the innocence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and join in tribute to their magnificent struggle for justice and life.

It is our sacred obligation to make known the truth in the Rosenberg Case. America's tradition for justice and human dignity demands it.

We fought that they should live. We pledge our efforts for their vindication and for the freedom of Morton Sobell.

National Committee to Secure Justice in the
Rosenberg-Sobell Case. 1050 Sixth Ave.
New York 18, New York.

Pledge A Pledge B (Check one) best expresses my dedication in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. Please include my name under this pledge in the ROSENBERG DEDICATION BOOK. Enclosed is \$5.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

100-107111-1264

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: October 13, 1953

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

() CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office, evidence concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This building is occupied by National Headquarters of the IWO.

(XX) CSNY 426, of known reliability made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National, State and N.Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received October 8, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA E. K. DEANE AND SE P. G. MITCHELL

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial _____
Exhibit # _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

100-107111

100-107111-1265

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 13 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>[Signature]</i>	

National Committee To Secure
Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18
LO 4-9585

For Immediate Release

SOBELL FILES AFFIDAVIT FROM ALCATRAZ
TO AID IN APPEAL FOR NEW TRIAL

Swears Innocence; Says He Wanted To Take Stand
But Didn't Because Evidence Against Him Was Flimsy

NEW YORK, Oct. 6--Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the Rosenberg Case, has submitted an affidavit to the Circuit Court of Appeal in connection with his plea for a new trial.

Sobell, who is condemned to 30 years in Alcatraz, reiterated his innocence and said he didn't testify at the trial because his lawyers thought his innocence had been clearly established.

The affidavit, which Sobell made in Alcatraz, was submitted to the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York on Monday (Oct. 5) in connection with Sobell's appeal on the basis of new evidence. The Rosenbergs went to their death without this evidence being reviewed by the Supreme Court.

~~"I am impelled to submit this affidavit,"~~ Sobell said, "because at every stage of this proceeding, since the trial, the United States attorney has stressed in oral argument and affidavit, the fact that I did not take the stand in my own behalf, at the trial. It is highly inappropriate in this case that this fact be given any significance whatsoever, for the following reasons, which I owe it to myself and my family to bring to the Court's attention.

~~"I wanted to testify on my own behalf at my trial. I did not~~
do so because my trial attorneys insisted that I should not because (1) of the fact that the case that the prosecution had put in against me was so weak that my innocence was clearly established; and (2) that it was so clear that I had nothing to do with any atomic espionage conspiracy (As Judge Kaufman later admitted in sentencing me) that it would necessarily follow that I would be freed."

Sobell also asserted:

100-109111-1265

"I am completely innocent of the charges made against me. The fantastic tale Max Elitcher told about a wild midnight ride to Julius Rosenberg's apartment is untrue, and I had thought this to be plain, particularly since he admitted at the trial that he did not commit it."

Oct. 6, 1953

Page 2

he was first 'persuaded' to cooperate with them. The balance of his testimony against me, which consisted in not a scintilla more than the insinuation by him of a reference to 'espionage' in innocent and routine conversations I had had with him, is likewise untrue."

Sobell's appeal was based on new evidence uncovered in the attempt to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. By the conspiracy law, all of this evidence applied to the case of Morton Sobell.

Sobell's attorney, Howard N. Meyer, charged that the evidence had never been given proper consideration in the courts, but had been hastily brushed aside because of the rush to execute the Rosenbergs.

A national conference on the Rosenberg-Sobell case was scheduled for Chicago this week-end (Oct. 10-11) to plan steps in Sobell's public campaign for a new trial.

#####

Editors: The complete text of Sobell's affidavit is enclosed.

100-107111-1265

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

----- X
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

- against-

MORTON SOBELL,

Appellant.

----- X
STATE OF CALIFORNIA) SS.:
COUNTY of SAN FRANCISCO)

MORTON SOBELL, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am the defendant and appellant involved in this motion, and I make this affidavit in opposition to the motion of the United States Attorney to cause to be summarily affirmed, the decision of June 8, 1953, in which I was denied a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, or relief under Section 2255 of Title 28, U. S. Code. This affidavit is also submitted in support of my attorney's motion to extend his time to file the record or docket the appeal.

The unusual sequence of events which led to the filing of the motion for a new trial, which is recited in the affidavit of my attorney in the District Court, sworn to June 5, 1953 and quoted in his affidavit, submitted herewith, sworn to September 8, 1953, brought about a situation where I was obliged to make a decision to join in the motion made in the court below, because of the substantial merit of the evidence submitted, without being able to submit an affidavit of my own in support of the motion. The action of the Attorney General in transferring me to a penitentiary which was the most inaccessible to my attorney, and the furthest removed from the pending litigation in the case, prevented me from adding the following statement which would have been material and relevant on the new trial motion.

While not a part of the record appealed from, I respectfully ask the Court to take into consideration the following as being, in substance, an "affidavit of merit" on this motion. I am impelled to submit this affidavit particularly because my counsel have informed me that at every stage of this proceeding, since the trial, the United States Attorney has stressed in oral argument and affidavit, the fact that I did not take the stand in my own behalf, at the trial. It is highly inappropriate in this case that this fact be given any significance whatsoever, for the following reasons, which I owe it to myself and my family to bring to the Court's attention.

I wanted to testify on my own behalf at my trial. I did not do so because my trial attorneys insisted that I should not, because (1) of the fact that the case that the prosecution had put in against me was so weak that my innocence was clearly established; and (2) that it was so clear that I had nothing to do with any atomic espionage conspiracy (As Judge Kaufman later admitted in sentencing me) that it would necessarily follow that I would be freed. Judge Frank's dissent from the affirmation of my conviction, while illustrating that my trial attorneys were motivated by reasons of substance, was nevertheless only a dissent, and hence I now know I should have insisted on telling my story. 100-10711-1265

I am completely innocent of the charges made against me. The fantastic tale Max Elitcher told about a wild midnight ride to Julius Rosenberg's apartment is untrue, and I had thought this to be plain, particularly since he admitted at the trial that he did not concoct it until after several interviews with FBI agents, several months after he first was "persuaded" to cooperate with them.

scintilla more than the insinuation by him of a reference to "espionage" in innocent and routine conversations I had had with him, is likewise untrue.

The only other testimony concerning me at the trial related to a trip to Mexico which I made with my family, which had nothing to do with espionage, and which only after the trial did I realize was given significance by court and jury out of all proportion to what the facts actually showed. It was only after the trial that I realized how this testimony was misconstrued and misused, and to make the record clear, I want to tell the whole story now.

My wife, daughter, infant son and I left New York in late June, 1950 for Mexico City. This was no suddenly developed plan. I had become dissatisfied with my work in the summer of 1949, but I couldn't very well leave then because I was in the middle of a big project at the Reeves Instrument Company, where I worked. I was in charge of the design and manufacture of a special radar computer known as a Plotting Board, and to have deserted it in midstream would naturally have prejudiced opportunities for future employment. During the following year I investigated several positions but couldn't find anything like what I wanted. I was really interested in getting into more basic research or an academic position.

My project was completed by June, 1950. At about the same time my daughter's school term ended, my wife's graduate physics course at Columbia wound up, and my own course I was teaching at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, a graduate course on "Feed-back amplifiers", came to its summer recess. None of us had any special ties keeping us in the city, so we decided to go to Mexico. As my attorney showed, on his motion for reduction of my sentence, we had been planning and dreaming of such a trip for several years, and had documentary evidence to prove it.

Although we naturally made no public announcement of our plans, there was no secret about it either. I wrote my employer for an indefinite leave of absence, applied for and obtained necessary visas from the Mexican consul in New York, and bought round-trip tickets at the American Airlines ticket office. On the way, I had the customs officials at Dallas examine and make a record of my foreign-made cameras, so I wouldn't have to pay duty on them when bringing them back into the country. In Mexico City, we rented an apartment for a month or two, where the family stayed all the time we were there.

There was one aspect to the trip, however, which differentiated it from a routine vacation. I was not alone, in mid-1950, in having become apprehensive over signs of political intimidation and repression in this country, - the inquisitions, purges and political prosecutions - which were products largely of the cold war. Although a scientist, I was not oblivious to political developments, and in fact, in common with many other scientists, saw a danger to my future in the oppressive atmosphere in which we had to work. My wife and I talked about saving our children from the terrible things the world had seen occur in Nazi Germany, and had at least half an idea we could escape its threatened repetition here. We had both engaged in left of center political activities in college days and every day saw people, including distinguished scientists like Dr. Condon, harassed and persecuted for no more than their opinions. All this, coupled with my dissatisfaction with my job anyway, and the fact that we had saved up a little money meant that when we left, we just didn't know whether we would come back or not. I recall thinking that Mexico might offer me a real challenge and opportunity - a country that, in my technical, engineering field, was really in its pioneer days.

100-107111-1265

In Mexico, there were more typical examples of our indecision. On one occasion, in Mexico City, I talked to a travel agency about an Italian Line ship due to sail from Vera Cruz to Havana, and from there to France and Italy. But I asked only for the price to Havana, and how much it would cost to fly from there back to the United States - and made no reservation for anywhere. Again, we cashed in our adult American Airlines return fare.

days, but kept the one for our daughter that was good for six months.

Then, in the midst of our uncertainties, the newspapers suddenly published the news of Julius Rosenberg's arrest as an alleged "atom-spy". To me, the charge was absurd, but nonetheless frightening in what it meant. I had known Julius in City College years before, we had been together in a number of progressive student organizations during our college days, and had seen each other infrequently since then. I felt that he was being persecuted for political reasons and that the charge was calculated to intimidate and silence political dissent in the United States. I reasoned that anybody who opposed the then new Korean war, or otherwise dared to speak up and oppose any American policies he disagreed with, would be slapped into jail on one pretext or another. But this led me to make the mistake of feeling that a dictatorship was already taking over my country.

Then, and only then, was it that I left the family in the Mexico City apartment and traveled around Mexico - to Vera Cruz and Tampico - even using false names, and inquiring about passage to Europe or South America for all of us. It is hard to understand how I might have been led to do such a stupid thing, but it didn't take long for me to recognize how inept and pointless it was. Of course, I had no idea how it could be misinterpreted, and how dangerous it would turn out to be.

So I went back to Mexico City, and my wife and I talked it over once again. We realized that our ties to home were too strong, that we owed it to everyone to return and help to combat the repressive tendencies from which we had contemplated staying away and "sitting it out". I know now how right this last decision was, and how wrong I was to think I could isolate myself from others who had the same problem.

~~So my wife and I decided to come back to New York, take up our lives, and join in whatever way we could in resisting the attacks on the liberties of people that were being made in the United States. We made plans for our return. There is tangible, documentary proof of this, too, for we then secured vaccinations in Mexico City - which we had not needed to get there, but which we did need to return to the United States.~~

~~But then came the unheard-of attack which deprived us of the chance to return voluntarily. My apartment was invaded by armed men who represented themselves as Mexican police, but refused, when I requested it, to take me to the American Embassy. This fact, and the rest of this incident, was set forth in my uncontradicted affidavit in support of my trial counsel's motion to arrest judgment. The United States Attorney at my trial as much as admitted that the FBI had engineered the whole affair. I cannot understand to this day, how this lawless act, apparently calculated to prevent me from returning voluntarily - for I was never informed of so much as even that I was wanted for questioning - has remained unrebuked.~~

(signed) Morton Sobell

Sworn to before me this
day of
23rd day of September, 1953

E. Dalmore, Jr., Ass't Warden

100-104111-1265

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ
Chairman
DAVID ALMAN
Executive Secretary
ARON SCHNEIDER
Organizational Secretary

1050 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 4-9585

July 31, 1953

SPONSORS (Partial List)

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Dr. Leonard Tushnet
Dr. Gene Weltfish

Mr. Milton Howard
The Daily Worker
35 E. 12 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Milton,

In view of the interest shown by your readers in the book, Death House Letters, written by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, we would appreciate your printing a news item to the effect that the 2nd edition of this book is now available for purchase at our offices, price \$1.00 *plus mailing costs 10 cents*

In compliance with the wishes of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the proceeds from the sale of these books are to go to the support of their children, Michael and Robbie.

Many thanks for your continued cooperation.

Yours truly,

Norma Aronson
NORMA ARONSON

P:8

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: October 13, 1953

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

() CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office, evidence concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 30 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This building is occupied by National Headquarters of the IWO.

(XX) CSNY 426, of known reliability made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National, State and N.Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received October 8, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit. _____

SA E. K. DEANE AND SE P. G. MITCHELL

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial _____
Exhibit # _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit: PROF. MALCOM SHARP PROF. STEPHEN S. LOVE

PROF. ARNON J. CARLSON

100-107111-1287

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 13 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.
EO 4-9585

For Immediate Release

SOBELL CAMPAIGN MOVES INTO HIGH GEAR
WITH CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO THIS WEEK-END

New York, Oct. 6-- The campaign to win a new trial for Morton Sobell and remove him from Alcatraz will move into high gear this week-end with the Rosenberg-Sobell conference being held in Chicago. the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said today.

Persons from throughout the country will attend the conference as delegates and observers in an effort to plan further steps. The conference will discuss methods of winning justice for Sobell, now serving 30 years in Alcatraz, and bring the facts about Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the American people.

Sessions will be on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 10-11, at the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue. A public session will be held Saturday night.

Among those participating in the conference will be Prof. Malcom Sharp of Chicago University, who was on the legal staff of the Rosenberg defense; Prof. Stephen S. Love of Chicago, who will give the conference a legal analysis of the Sobell case and Anton J. Carlson, Prof. Emeritus of Physiology at the University of Chicago.

Helen Sobell, who has been speaking throughout the United States in behalf of her husband, will address the public session of the conference.

The legal appeal of Morton Sobell for a new trial came up in the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York on Monday. Sobell contends that the new evidence introduced in the case has never been properly heard by the courts, but has been hastily brushed aside. The Rosenbergs want to their death without this evidence ever being reviewed by the Supreme Court.

100-107111-1267

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: October 13, 1953

FROM: SA J. J. FEEHELEY

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

() CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office, evidence concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This building is occupied by National Headquarters of the IWO.

(~~XX~~) CSNY 426, of known reliability made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National, State and N.Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received October 7, 1953

Identity of employce who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA J. J. FEEHELEY AND SE H. J. HAMD

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(~~XX~~) Placed in MY file 100-107111 Serial 1
Exhibit # _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

NORMA ARONSON

100-107111-1268

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 13 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-107111

Editor:

We believe you will be interested in the enclosed letter sent to our committee from mothers in Trieste to Michael and Rabbie Rosenberg. It was accompanied by the original signatures. You may use this publicly.

Fraternally yours

Norma Aronson
Norma Aronson

for the Rosenberg Committee.

Sorry I don't know if Ted Jacobs sent this since he's on vacation

100-107111-1268

July 10, 1953

Dear Michael,

We are a group of mothers from Trieste (Italy) who wish to let you know we love you and Robbie and we would like to tell you why.

In the first place we write to you because you are the oldest of the two and we know you will be able to explain to little Robbie in your own understanding way, how it is that mothers from such a far off city as Trieste, write to you and your brother.

We are all mothers of children more or less your age and we have cried for your parents, we worked to save them we suffered with them and we were very very hurt and indignant when we knew they had been assassinated. Because you dear Michael have to begin to understand so many things before your time, you must know that there is a great difference in the meaning of words so you should know that your parents were not just killed, they did not just die. They were assassinated by the cruellest gang of men that exist today in this world. When men, not matter how high they might be, don't know the meaning of the words "justice and law" "pardon or grace", "truth or lies", they can only commit crimes when they judge innocent people, and when they kill, they assassinate.

Dear Michael, you, a little boy have already shown the world that you will proudly carry your head high, because you know you have lost your parents for a noble cause. Your daddy and mommie were the most wonderful parents any little boy might ever wish for. They were so wonderful that they preferred to die with honor than to accept life in shame. We know they loved both of you so much, that they chose death instead of life, just so that you could always be proud of them.

You must know by now dear Michael, that this world is divided into two groups. Good people and bad people. Your mother and daddy belonged to the good people who want to make a happy world for all. The good people of this world want peace and not war, they want all children like you to be happy, they want to see that not one child might lose their parents like you have, they want schools, and gardens for the children of all, they want hospitals for the sick and homes for the aged. Good people don't want to kill anybody, they don't throw bombs or microbes and germs that kill innocent victims, they don't make factories for war materials that will destroy millions of person. They only want to live to see a happier and more peaceful world than we have today.

Your daddy and mommie were our friends because they were good people and they liked to help little refugees that came from Spain after a very cruel war where many children were killed. Daddy and mommie signed letters that expressed the desire for peace, because only peace can give little boys like you the possibility to grow up to be good and happy citizens. Your parents were very good people and they were very brave for which you must always love them and be proud of them because they died leaving both of you very much. They were killed by bad people who want everything your parents didn't want. It was the bad people who killed them because they want to make war in order to become rich, selling guns to all the countries so that some day they can kill each other in another war. They want to kill people because to them people are not important. Mothers and fathers and children who die with their bombs are not important, so long as they can make millions making the bombs. These were the bad people who made you and your brother orphans.

100-107111-1268

We promise you dear Michael and Robbie, to continue our work and our efforts always, as long as we live, to help make this world a better place.

world of love and peace that your mother and father died for.

You can always write to us, whenever you want to know what we are doing in honor of your parents and we will always be proud of telling the world that we are your friends and that we love you very much.

Signatures of mothers

This letter was translated into Italian and it was with Italian copy that the enclosed signatures were collected

) followed by 700 signatures)

100-107111-1268

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1269 DATE 10/13/53

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

Under

AIRTEL
RECORDED

FBI, CHICAGO

10/11/53

DIRECTOR, FBI; SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111), NEWARK (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)
SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-41648) (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, I-C. BAYLEY.

CG 5923-cc, OF KNOWN RELIABILITY, WHO WAS PRESENT AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE, HELD AT FINE ARTS BLDG., 210 S. WICKHAM AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., ON 10/10-11/53, FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO REGARDING CONFERENCE: "THE

NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE WAS FORMED ON 10/11/53 AND "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE" EXECUTIVE BOARD WILL BE SOON TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS ANY FUTURE ROLE FOR COMMITTEE TO PLAY.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS OF CONFERENCE WERE HELD ALL DAY 10/10-11 LAST AND PUBLIC SESSION WAS HELD ON EVENING OF 10/10. JOSEPH BRAININ, CHAIRMAN OF NCSJRC, NY, ACTED AS CHAIRMAN OF SESSION 10/10. JO GRANT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF CHICAGO COMMITTEE, WELCOMED DELEGATES BEFORE BRAININ CHAIRED MEETING. EVILY AIDAN GAVE

REPORT ON NCSJRC AND JOSEPH BRAININ READ PROPOSED STATEMENT OF POLICY PREPARED BY NATIONAL COMMITTEE, WHICH INCLUDED FOLLOWING: "THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEES WILL MAKE PUBLIC THE TRUTH IN THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL

CASE; IF WILL INURE THAT APPEALS WILL BE MADE TO THE COURTS TO REVIEW THE CASE AND TO OBTAIN A NEW TRIAL FOR MORTON SOBELL; IT WILL FIGHT VIGOROUSLY FOR A

REVERSAL OF THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE; IF WILL INURE THAT APPEALS WILL BE MADE TO THE COURTS TO REVIEW THE CASE AND TO OBTAIN A NEW TRIAL FOR MORTON SOBELL; IT WILL FIGHT VIGOROUSLY FOR A

100-107111-413-7A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 16 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. de Washington

AIRTEL
SECRET

PAGE TWO

TRANSFER OF MORTON SOBELL FROM ALCATRAZ, SO THAT HIS APPEALS TO THE COURT ARE NOT INJURED BY ABSENCE OF CONSULTATION WITH HIS COUNSEL WHICH ALCATRAZ IMPOSES UPON HIM; IT WILL WORK FOR A REDUCTION OF THE TORTUROUS 30-YEAR SENTENCE AS ALIEN TO AMERICAN CONCEPTS OF FAIRNESS AND EQUALITY UNDER LAW. THIS STATEMENT PROVOKED MUCH DISCUSSION WHICH RESULTED WITH DECISION THEY MUST PROCEED WITH PRESUMPTION THAT SOBELL IS INNOCENT AND NOT PURSUE REDUCTION OF HIS SENTENCE. FINANCIAL REPORT ALSO GIVEN AT THIS MEETING REVEALED THAT MCSJEC COLLECTED OVER THREE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, IN EFFORT TO WIN CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, BETWEEN 11/51 AND 8/31/53. ANALYSIS OF CASE AGAINST SOBELL, AS MADE BY STEPHEN S. LOVE, PROFESSOR OF LAW, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, WAS READ AT THIS SESSION BECAUSE LOVE COULD NOT BE PRESENT. (JO GRANT ACTED AS CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC SESSION ON EVENING OF 10/10. APPROXIMATELY 300 PEOPLE ATTENDED THIS MEETING AT WHICH MALCOLM SHERP, PROFESSOR OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, OUTLINED HISTORY OF EVENTS LEADING TO AND INCLUDING PROSECUTION OF SOBELL CASE, URGING RECONSIDERATION OF CASE. HELEN SOBELL, WIFE OF MORTON SOBELL, ALSO SPOKE REGARDING HER HUSBAND'S APPEAL FOR NEW TRIAL. DAVID ALMAN, FORMER EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, MCSJEC, NY, MADE COLLECTION SPEECH AND ESTIMATED THEY COLLECTED ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS AT MEETING. EDITH SEGAL READ FROM HER BOOK OF POEMS TWO POEMS: "I CALL TO YOU ACROSS THE CONTINENT" AND "TWO ARMED SOLDIERS." REID ROBINSON, DELEGATE FROM CALIFORNIA, AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF NINE, MILL AND SKELTER WORKERS UNION, ACTED AS CHAIRMAN OF SESSION OF CONFERENCE

AIRTEL
RECORDED

PAGE THREE

ON 10/11, IT WAS DECIDED THAT NATIONAL COMMITTEE WOULD CONSIST OF 15 PEOPLE, CONSISTING OF 15 PEOPLE FROM THE THREE REGIONAL AREAS, EAST COAST, MIDWEST, AND WEST COAST, AND EACH REGION WOULD HAVE A CO-CHAIRMAN. ~~JOSEPH BEATRICE~~ WAS ELECTED CO-CHAIRMAN OF EAST COAST AREA, AND DANIEL W. SHALL FOR WEST COAST; MIDWEST AREA WILL ELECT A CO-CHAIRMAN LATER. MRS. EMILY ALMAN OF NY WAS ELECTED EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND DOCTOR LEONARD TURBULL OF NEW JERSEY IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED NATIONAL TREASURER. OFFICE IS TO REMAIN AT 1050 SIXTH AVE., NYC. MAJOR DECISIONS MADE WERE: 1. COMMITTEE TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEGAL DEFENSE OF SOBELL, AND ASSET ATTORNEY OF RECORD. 2. LAUNCH A CAMPAIGN AGAINST ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, TO DISCREDIT IT. 3. VIGOROUSLY PRESS FOR TRANSFER OF MORTON SOBELL FROM ALCATRAZ. 4. RAISE \$50,000 WITHIN NEXT SIX MONTHS. 5. VISIT CONGRESSMEN AND MEMBERS OF SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS CASE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE. 65 DELEGATES WERE OFFICIALLY REGISTERED FOR CONFERENCE, AND APPROXIMATELY 85 PEOPLE ATTENDED EXECUTIVE SESSION. THE OFFICIAL DELEGATES WERE FROM 13 STATES.

WEATHERFORD

R A D I O G R A M

DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, LOS ANGELES

10/14/53

- ___ SAC
- ___ DIV. 1
- ___ DIV. 2
- ___ DIV. 3
- ___ DIV. 4
- ___ SEC. 1
- ___ SEC. 2
- ___ SEC. 3
- ___ SEC. 4
- ___ SEC. 5

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE,
IS - C. DAYLST. [REDACTED] ADVISES THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND THAT MANUEL

BLOCK, ATTORNEY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, WILL BE IN CALIFORNIA FROM
NOVEMBER EIGHT TO TWELVE NEXT ON A SPEAKING TOUR IN BEHALF OF
THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MALONE

WNE:VMD

100-41648

- cc: 1 - 100-45272 (DAYLST)
- 1 - San Francisco (RHS.)
- 1 - New York (RHS.)

SOURCE: [REDACTED] to SA ROBERT J. BARRY 10/13/53.

J. Harrington

100-107111-1270A

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 15 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Ben Arden -
Sec 12

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Conference Headquarters
Room 534
410 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Illinois
Phone: WEBSTER 9-5992

HOLD for Release After 2 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 10

Theodore Jacobs
Public Relations Director

AMERICAN PEOPLE GAVE \$300,000

TO NATIONAL ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

IN CAMPAIGN FOR CLEMENCY AND NEW TRIAL

Financial Report Made to National Conference

Meeting to Plan Further Action;

Public Session to be Held Tonight

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 -- The American people gave \$302,530.17 to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case in an effort to win clemency and a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, according to a financial report made public by the committee today.

The audit, made by a certified public accountant and covering the period from November, 1951, to August 31, 1953, was made public by committee chairman Joseph Brainin of New York at today's session of the National Rosenberg-Sobell Conference.

The conference is being held today (Saturday) and tomorrow at the Fine Arts Building to plan a campaign for winning a new trial for Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case, and for bringing information on the Rosenberg-Sobell case to the American people. A public session will be held tonight at 8 p.m. at Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan Avenue.

Contributions and collections accounted for \$205,659.34 of the total raised. Most of the remainder came from public meetings, the sale of the verbatim trial transcripts, and the sale of literature.

100-10744-1271

The committee spent a total of \$316,017.53, leaving a deficit of \$13,487.36 for the period covered.

Printing and circulating some six million leaflets and pamphlets and half a million petitions and postcards cost \$71,815.23, the committee's largest expenditure in any one category.

Legal fees and expenses amounted to \$29,541.44, and legal printing cost \$11,323.39. Other expenses included such items as advertising and publicity, administration costs, nation-wide speaking tours, and costs of the funeral of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The public session tonight will feature as speakers Prof. Malcolm Sharp, Professor of Law at the University of Chicago, who was a member of the Rosenbergs' legal staff; Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Professor Emeritus of Physiology of the University of Chicago; Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell; and David Alman, executive secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The delegates were scheduled to hear this afternoon a legal analysis of Morton Sobell's case by Prof. Stephen S. Love, Professor of Law at Northwestern University.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: October 15, 1953

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CSNY 48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members of sympathizers occupy offices at this address. Prior to 2/1/53 the State and National Offices of the Civil Rights Congress were located at this address. Subsequent to that date space in the building has been occupied by SRT Publications, Inc., publishers of "New World Review" formerly known as "Soviet Russia Today" which has been cited as a Communist Front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 6/25/42 and 3/29/44.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received October 12, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit _____

SA E. K. DEANE AND SE V. H. MC PAK

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(X) Placed in NY file 100-107111

Serial

Exhibit # _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit: DR. BERNARD M. LOOMER

100-107111-1272

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 15 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-107111

The Progressive

'Ye Shall Know the Truth and the Truth Shall Make You Free'

Volume 17

September, 1953

Number 9

Founded in 1909 by Robert M. LaFollette, Sr.

A Mercy Call at The White House



By Bernard M. Loomer

casation transcending in meaning and importance the Rosenbergs themselves. America's problem then was to choose that symbol which would best represent to Americans and to the peoples of other nations the kind of society Americans wanted to preserve. I suggested that the symbol of execution would not indicate America's strength but rather her weakness: our fears, anxieties, hysteria, and defensiveness. It would testify to America's inability to withstand tension and pressure. It would be the act of a politically and spiritually immature people.

I urged the consideration that the act of forgiveness would be a stronger symbol of our strength and resources precisely at a time of great crisis like this.

I concluded by stating that both practical political wisdom and spiritual wisdom converged in this case in favor of clemency.

At the conclusion of my remarks, the President ceased his rocking and leaned forward on his desk. He said he wanted to assure us he considered himself as religious as anyone in the room.

He said that he was aware of the considerations presented but that he had other factors to take into account. He indicated that these other factors included the principle of the deterrent effects of execution. Let me, the President said, give you an illustration:

II

After we had landed on the beaches of Normandy, the Fifth battalion ran wild for a time, said the President. The soldiers raised havoc in some of the French villages.

ON June 16, 1953, two other Protestant clergymen, Rev. Bruce Dahlberg of Brooklyn, and Rev. Daniel Ridout of Baltimore, Rabbi Abraham Cronbach of Cincinnati and I were granted an interview with President Eisenhower. The purpose of our call was to present a plea for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, whose execution for espionage was scheduled for July. The President had granted this audience in response to a telegram requesting an opportunity to present the case for clemency on behalf of more than 2300 clergymen who had supported an earlier petition to the President. What follows is a report of our discussion. I have omitted quotation marks, in accordance with White House tradition, but in most instances the account is close to verbatim.

The President greeted us warmly, his fine, open, and justly famous grin much in evidence. After a brief exchange of pleasantries, dealing mostly with golf and fishing, we

quickly settled down to the business at hand. Since the group had agreed I was to be spokesman, I opened the discussion. The President, rocking back and forth on his swivel chair, listened with apparent intentness to my statement, which probably took about seven minutes. I was not interrupted at any point. I offered two considerations in favor of clemency, based on the assumption that the Rosenbergs were guilty as charged (a proposition about which I had and still have grave doubts with respect to the evidence presented at the trial).

I argued, in the first place, that execution of the Rosenbergs would result in their becoming martyrs for the cause of Communism. A martyr's death is the most meaningful way to die, from the point of view either of the martyr or the cause he represents. The histories of Judaism and Christianity are relevant cases in point. The Communists may actually have preferred to have the Rosenbergs executed. I suggested consequently that the decision to execute the Rosenbergs was the wrong or ineffective way to combat Communism.

I indicated, in the second place, that this case was a symbolic oc-

BERNARD M. LOOMER is Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, a post he has held since 1945. Before that, he served on the University of Chicago faculty as assistant professor of ethics and associate professor of the philosophy of religions.

There was raping and stealing and pillaging and molesting. One month there were sixty of these incidents. It got so bad that one day the mayor of one of the villages came to me and said that he was forced to advise his people to arm themselves with knives, pitchforks, and any other weapons they could get their hands on in order to protect themselves from our soldiers. It got to be pretty bad. It got so bad that something had to be done.

Shortly after this, the President went on, two soldiers were indicted, tried, and convicted. I decided to make an example of them. I decided to have them publicly executed. (During the telling of this story, the President sat more and more erect in his chair; his facial expression became more tense and rigid; his voice became more firm; his speech more rapid and his words more clipped.) So I called together the civic officials and the priests of the countryside. I assembled the officers and men in tight military formation. The two soldiers were executed. And, gentlemen, continued the President, the next month there was only one occurrence and that was a relatively minor offense. (An acquaintance of mine, on hearing about this story, told a mutual friend that as a member of Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters he recalled this incident quite vividly and that the General should remember clearly that the execution had no deterrent effect on the raping.)

At this point I suggested to the President that possibly by means of execution he could not control committed Communists in the same way he could control soldiers under his command.

Well, Doctor, replied the President, I don't for a minute define Communism as a religion or a faith as you do. I grant that it is a fanaticism, but not a faith. The only thing that Communists are interested in is the improvement of material conditions. Don't they call it a material dialectic or something like

that? But they are not concerned about the immortal soul of the individual. We value personnel more highly than material. The Russians think more of material than they do of people. Let me give you another illustration:

If I'm in charge of a company of men, said the President, pointing outside to the White House lawn, and we have a truck with us, and if we're subjected to heavy artillery fire, you know that I'm going to do my best to save the men even if it means losing the truck. But how do you think the Russians clear a battlefield that is mined? They don't do what we do when we send out men with instruments to locate the mines and render them harmless. The Russians just march an army right through the mined battlefield. The soldiers step on the mines and get blown to bits. Then after the field has been cleared, they send the trucks and tanks through.

At this juncture and for the first time in our discussion, the President referred to the Rosenbergs. These people, said the President flatly, did what they did for money. They don't deserve our sympathy. The President linked their activities with the course of the Korean war. Who knows, he asked, how many hundreds and thousands of deaths and casualties they are responsible for? Furthermore, said the President, they have been given the benefit of every legal consideration. Their case has been reviewed several times by the Supreme Court. They would never have been given this kind of treatment in Russia. And for two years, continued the President (and at these words the President's eyes narrowed, his voice roughened, and his mouth tightened), these people have been trying to find a loophole to escape, and (and here the President's voice and expression relaxed) they haven't found one yet.

The President then asked what

our proposal was. I indicated that we favored a commutation of their sentence to life imprisonment, or something less. You may not realize, replied the President, that if I were to commute their sentence to one of life imprisonment, under federal law they would be eligible for parole in fifteen years.

III

Mr. Ridout said that he wanted to recall to the President's mind Portia's speech. . . He did not get to finish his statement because the President leaned far forward on his desk and said that since he had come in contact with this case he had gotten out his Shakespeare and had been reading *The Merchant of Venice*. He went on to say that he was aware of the points we had been urging on him. As a matter of fact, added the President, I don't mind telling you gentlemen that I resent being reminded of my Christian obligations. I must do what I think is best for one hundred sixty million people in this country. Didn't our Lord say: Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's?

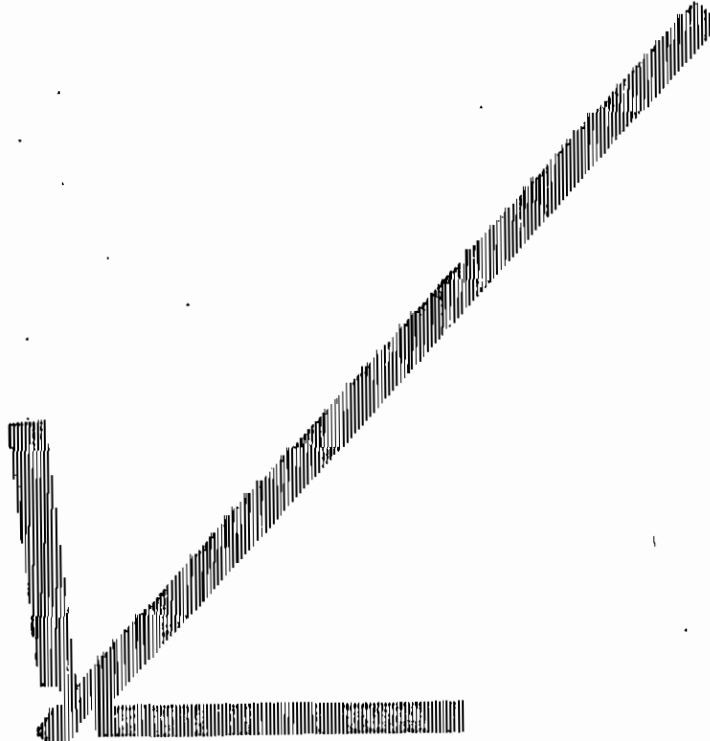
Rabbi Cronbach said that the President alone would finally have to make the decision. The President agreed. The rabbi then added that the prayers of the people would support the President as he sought divine guidance in making his decision. The President replied that he would subscribe to that expression.

We rose to our feet, shook hands with the President, and thanked him for granting us an audience. We were ushered out of the office into the large reception hall where we were immediately surrounded by a swarm of eager reporters waiting to know what the President was going to do.

The article by Doctor Bernard M. Loomer has been reprinted as a public service from THE PROGRESSIVE by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case. THE PROGRESSIVE, published in Madison, Wisconsin, was founded in 1909 by Robert M. LaFollette, Sr.

See opposite page for a statement on the meaning of Dr. Loomer's talk with President Eisenhower.

Dr. Loomer's Revealing Report..



Dr. Bernard M. Loomer's report on his mercy call at the White House is perhaps the most revealing document relating to the Rosenberg clemency appeals. It is of great significance because it confirms with unimpeachable authority the fact that President Eisenhower was misinformed and/or uninformed about a case in which he was to have the final word on the death or life of two human beings. Since it must be assumed that the President received his information from the Department of Justice, it follows that the Attorney General's office appears guilty of supplying the President data contrary to the truth.

To Dr. Loomer's appeal for clemency the President answered: "These people (the Rosenbergs) did what they did for money."

The truth is that nowhere during or after the trial did the prosecution contend that monetary reward was the motive for the alleged crime. As a matter of fact, the prosecution presented the absurd story that, in payment for the transfer of the greatest military secret of the age to the Russians, the Rosenbergs had received, as a reward from the Russian government, a console table. (That very console table was proven, in post-trial evidence, to have been bought by the Rosenbergs at Macy's Department Store in New York for only \$19.97 as Rosenberg had testified.)

In his answer to Dr. Loomer's plea for mercy the President said:
"Their case has been reviewed several times by the Supreme Court."

The truth is that the Supreme Court refused to review the case, as was pointed out by Supreme Court Justice Black, one of three Supreme Court justices who questioned the legality of the death sentence. Justice Black said: "This court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial."

Is it possible that the President of the United States decided the Rosenberg case without being familiar with its legal history? That apparently is what happened.

The President, according to the Loomer report, resented being reminded of his Christian obligations. Yet can there be a shadow of a doubt that the President decided the question of clemency for the Rosenbergs from the viewpoint of a military commander in time of battle, and not on the basis of Christian charity?

It is too late for justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. But the traditions of American justice cannot permit the same misinformation to persist in the case of Morton Sobell, the co-defendant of the Rosenbergs. Sobell, who swears he is innocent, has been condemned to 30 years in Alcatraz. His appeal is before the courts.

There is important new evidence in the Sobell case. The evidence has never been reviewed in the courts. Can America let Morton Sobell spend 30 years of his life in Alcatraz without having his full day in court? There must be a new trial so all of the facts in the case can come to light.

**THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE**

100-107111-1272

REC
FROM CSNY 48
IA

**MAIL
COUPON
NOW**

Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the case Morton Sobell. Enclosed is \$ _____ to help defray legal expenses in the Sobell case and bring facts in the case to the American people.

Name _____

Address _____

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: October 15, 1953

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CSNY 48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members of sympathizers occupy offices at this address. Prior to 2/1/53 the State and National Offices of the Civil Rights Congress were located at this address. Subsequent to that date space in the building has been occupied by SRT Publications, Inc., publishers of "New World Review" formerly known as "Soviet Russia Today" which has been cited as a Communist Front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 6/25/42 and 3/29/44.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received October 12, 1953

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100-107111-1273

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100-107111

● exposing ●

THE GREATEST
HOAX
IN HISTORY!

THE
ATOM
SPY
MYTH

from
Hiroshima to the Rosenbergs

By WILLIAM A. REUBEN

100-107111-1273

At Last

**the truth behind
the Rosenbergs'
death and the
spy hunts!**

Exposing the REAL secret of the Atom Bomb Spy Hunt—the secret the Government has tried to suppress. "The Atom Bomb Spy Myth" by William A. Reuben shows how each planned step in the Cold War was preceded by an A-spy scare to soften up the American people for war!

DO YOU KNOW—

- That Fuchs worked with Nazis in Germany? And that the FBI, which said Fuchs led them to Gold, actually had been talking with Gold for three days before they ever saw Fuchs?
- That of the twenty-two arrested in the great Canadian "Atomic Bomb Spy Network," 14 were acquitted and of the others, none was convicted of espionage of any kind?
- That there has never been any proof of either Fuchs' or Gold's connection with espionage other than their own questionable "confessions"? And that both Fuchs and David Greenglass contradicted Gold, and Gold contradicted them and himself?
- That the FBI and the headlines convicted Brothman and Moskowitz as "atom spies" before they were tried, but in court the prosecutor had to admit that they had nothing to do with espionage?

These and Many More Facts in

100-107111-1273

● Elizabeth Bentley was a member of the Italian Fascist University Group? And that the foreman of the Grand Jury investigating espionage arranged to have her book published and shared in the royalties? And that the U.S. Attorney who prosecuted the "espionage" cases was her own lawyer?

● That the U. S. Attorney announced in New York that David Greenglass was arrested because of a complaint from Albuquerque, but that the district attorney in Albuquerque said he knew nothing about Greenglass until he got a phone call from New York asking him to file a complaint?

● That the "information" on which the FBI arrested Julius Rosenberg and proclaimed him an "atom spy" differed in every respect from the charges under which he was finally indicted and tried?

● That the only specific "charge" against Ethel Rosenberg when she was arrested in 1950 was that she was "responsible for the Korean War" and had been active in Communist affairs for a long time?

● That the FBI had no other evidence in arresting Morton Sobell and proclaiming him an "atom spy" other than that he had known Julius Rosenberg? And that the only witness responsible for Sobell's 30-year sentence signed three statements—two before Sobell's arrest which did not even mention him?

● That Alfred Dean Slack's arrest as an "A-Spy" made 8-column headlines, but when he later appealed and charged the FBI tricked him into a confession, the story was suppressed?

● That a 1945 New Mexico railroad timetable, never previously checked, proves that Harry Gold and the Greenglasses were lying in their testimony about their alleged meeting in Albuquerque? That this timetable proves that the meeting they described could never have taken place? And that this timetable proves that the Government's contention about how the Greenglasses and Gold gave the Russians the A-bomb "secret" was a fabricated story?

"THE ATOM SPY MYTH"

100-107111-1273



William A. Reuben, journalist and author, was the first to call the world's attention to the Trenton Six Case in a series of articles in the "National Guardian" and "Reynolds News" in England, which have since been reprinted in the hundreds of thousands. These articles, and his coverage of the case for "The Daily Compass," led to the world-wide protests over the frameup of the Negro defendants. Similarly, in

1951, Mr. Reuben's articles in the "Guardian" rallied attention to the doubts in the Rosenberg Case during the time the public accepted their guilt unquestioningly. His work laid the foundations for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, of which he was the first chairman. In the winter and spring of 1952, he toured the U. S. in behalf of the Committee as the first speaker to inform Americans from coast to coast of the hidden facts of the case. Former publicity director of the American Civil Liberties Union and director of the 1950 United Jewish Appeal Year Book, Mr. Reuben as a lieutenant of infantry in World War II, was wounded three times, and later the editor of a history of the Army education program in the ETO. A graduate of Columbia University, he was, before the war, a staff member of "Vogue," "House and Garden" and "Scribners" magazines.

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Action Books, Room 2800, 165 Broadway, N. Y. 6, N. Y.
 Please send me, when they are off the press, copies
 of the special Presentation Edition of "THE ATOM SPY
 MYTH," autographed by the author, at \$3 each. I am
 enclosing \$.....

FROM CSNY 48

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Address 2

City Zone.... State

100-107111-1273

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: October 15, 1953

FROM : SA H. K. DEANE

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CSNY 48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members of sympathizers occupy offices at this address. Prior to 2/1/53 the State and National Offices of the Civil Rights Congress were located at this address. Subsequent to that date space in the building has been occupied by SRT Publications, Inc., publishers of "New World Review" formerly known as "Soviet Russia Today" which has been cited as a Communist Front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 6/25/42 and 3/29/44.

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Date information received October 12, 1953

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100-107111



...RELAX...



FEELING
BADGERED??

...HELP BILL REUBEN
EXPLODE
 HELP ROBERT
 in a night of
 FUN - FOOD, DRINK
 at W. PRICE'S
 446 W 55th St NYC
 FRI OCT. 9

THE POLITICAL CARRY OF
 WITH THE CEDRIC Belfrage, ALBERT
 KAHN and OTHERS...
 ELIGIBLE OF "THE WALL OF SHAME"
 ALICE" will lead from
 EATON SPY WITH FROM HIRSHMAN
 OF THE "RESEMBLES"
 R.S. If you can't come, order your
 COPY in advance \$2.00
 WHITE POTION DRINKS
 PM 2:30
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 N.Y.C. 6

THE POLITICAL CARRY OF

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1275 DATE 10/15/53

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

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FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL

1246

DATE

10/15/53

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2

PAGES, of

which page 2

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Director, FBI

10/15/53

SAC, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

He was advised that this office was interested in receiving any information regarding activities affecting the country's security and that any cooperation on his part would be appreciated.

[REDACTED] b7D

he met while she was soliciting in behalf of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, [REDACTED]

On 9/16/53, that Committee sponsored a memorial rally here [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

RM

1-100-107111 (NCSJRC)

100-107111-1276

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 SEC. 12
 SEC. 13
 SEC. 14
 SEC. 15
 SEC. 16

NY, NY 10/16/53

BUREAU

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C, RC
 PHILADELPHIA AIR-TEL 10/16/53, WHICH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IT WOULD APPEAR THAT INFORMANT
 MISCONSTRUED STATEMENTS OF SPEAKER. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

67D

BOARDMAN

[Handwritten initials]

- 3 - BUREAU (100-397835) (REGULAR, REGISTERED)
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100-107111-1277

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1278 DATE 10/20/53

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC DATE: October 20, 1953

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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100-107111-1279

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OCT 20 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Ave.
New York City

Dear Friend:

When this weekend is over, representatives of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees will have worked out a nation-wide program at our Chicago conference.

We know you will want to hear the highlights of the conference decisions including the special legal study of the Sobell Case prepared by Professor Love.

Most important we want your views on how the program for action can best be carried out in New York.

For this purpose we invite you to attend a "REPORT-BACK RECEPTION" at FRATERNAL CLUBHOUSE, 110 WEST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT, OCT. 16 at 8 p.m.

The reception to our New York delegates and National leadership will be the first joint-meeting of active leaders, members and supporters of the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee throughout the Lower East area to Brooklyn, from Manhattan through Nassau. Since our mailing list is not complete, we urge that you communicate with others who have associated themselves with the Sobell work and invite them.

Sincerely yours,

Emily Alman

100-107111-1279